

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,385

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 30-31, 1971

Established 1887

pollo-14 Count n Final Stages nd Going Well

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Apollo-14's astronauts wound many months of training today with a final rehearsal of next day's tricky landing between two rocky ridges on the moon.

The weather continued to look satisfactory at Cape Kennedy Sunday's 3:23 p.m. EST. (2023 GMT) launch, but high winds of eight-foot to 12-foot seas were forecast for the western and 3-Atlantic emergency landing zones.

"We'd rather not land there, but right now nobody's in a position to say it's a constraint," a NASA spokesman said.

The countdown resumed at 5 a.m. One official said it was going amazingly well.

Navy Capt. Alan B. Shepard, Air Force Maj. Stuart A. Roosa, Navy Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, are the three astronauts the mission.

Hard work was just beginning for launch crews. Much of it was devoted to the fiddly job of fueling Apollo-14's vital 1-cell electric generators with oxygen and hydrogen.

It was one of these oxygen tanks that exploded during the Apollo-13 mission last April, but the tanks have been fireproofed and are considered considerably safer for Apollo-14's command.

Capt. Shepard, Maj. Roosa and Comdr. Mitchell spent their day of practice in spacecraft trainers. Maj. Roosa wanted to run over lunar orbit navigation procedures. Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell devoted much of the afternoon to rehearsals of their lunar landing procedures.

Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell are scheduled to land 4,000 feet west of a 400-foot-high ridge in the moon's hilly Fra Mauro region. Capt. Shepard considers the landing the most difficult attempted.

Most of the countdown work through today has concentrated getting the spacecraft ready for the nine-day mission. The phasing shifts tomorrow to the huge Saturn-5 rocket and its main systems.

Change in Hours

The three astronauts have tomorrow to do as they please—as long as they abide by the strict quarantine regulations devised to keep them healthy.

The astronauts have started to adjust their schedule to the 24-hour life they will follow during much of their mission. They are going to bed later, around midnight, and arising later, around 9 a.m.

On Sunday, they may sleep until about 10 a.m. because that will be a long, hard day for them in space. They will be up all night after launch, going to sleep at 7:23 a.m. Monday.

They will spend two and a half busy hours in earth orbit after their launch. Then, at 8:54 p.m. (2254 GMT) the top stage of the Saturn will fire its engine a second time to push the 4,000-pound spacecraft toward the moon.

A half-hour later, the command ship Kitty Hawk will separate from the Saturn, turn around and hook up with the lunar module. This will be followed by a second launch, at 7:10 p.m., as the spacecraft will leave the spent rocket.

For the next several hours, ground controllers will calculate

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



LAST-MINUTE PACKING—The Apollo-14 astronauts going through an equipment storage session at Cape Kennedy as the countdown for Sunday launch continues. From left: Maj. Stuart A. Roosa, Capt. Alan B. Shepard and Comdr. Edgar Mitchell.

Autobahn Harassment Intensified

Ulbricht Says Two Germanys Going in Separate Directions

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—East German leader Walter Ulbricht was quoted today as saying East and West Germany were growing separately and the process could not be reversed.

However, he did say that since Bonn's recently signed treaties with Moscow and Warsaw, conditions were more favorable for the establishment of "contractual relations valid under international law" between the two countries.

Addressing the plenary session of the Central Committee of the

ruled Socialist Unity (Communist) party which opened here yesterday, Mr. Ulbricht was quoted by the official news agency, ADN, as saying: "The objective process of demarcation of these two states from each other has reached a stage from which there is no going back."

In a speech free of polemics, though unequivocal in its message, Mr. Ulbricht urged West German leaders to banish the "pipe-dream" of special "inner-German" relations.

"The only possible relations are those based on peaceful co-existence, contractually agreed normal diplomatic relations on the basis of international law," he said.

He also suggested that the international climate would be improved if those states which had not recognized East Germany did so.

He made no mention of West Berlin, however.

Traffic at Standstill

On Road to Berlin

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Traffic on Berlin's access routes to the West ground to a virtual standstill today as the East Germans tightened their partial road blockade.

Trucks on the Berlin run lined up in queues a mile and more in length outside the East German checkpoints on the superhighway linking Berlin with West Germany.

At Dreilinden, outside Berlin, 400 trucks were delayed for periods up to 13 hours.

East German border guards switched traffic lights to red for hours at a time to halt traffic.

At Marienborn, only one truck was allowed to pass this morning.

The harassment, now in its third consecutive day, was initiated in retaliation for visits to Berlin of West German President Gustav Heinemann and to protest a two-day meeting here of parliamentary floor leaders of West Germany's Free Democratic party.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who called on the East Germans yesterday to drop their disrupting tactics in the interest of détente, flew into Berlin tonight.

Tomorrow, he will open his Socialist Democratic party's election campaign for Berlin's state elections in March.

The Free Democrats opened their conference here with an appeal to the Western Allies, urging the United States, Britain and France to do everything in their power "to provide free access."

BEA Strike Ends After Three Days

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The Conservative government won a notable victory today in its effort to hold down wage increases and thus break the inflationary spiral.

After a work-to-rule slowdown for six weeks and an all-out strike for the last three days, engineers and maintenance men at British European Airways voted to call it all off. They had not moved management an inch on their wage demands.

BEA, the largest European airline, had been shut down for three days and hampered in its operations for weeks. It now expects to move quickly back into normal service.

The defeat of the unions at BEA could well help to end the post office strike, which has stopped all mail in Britain for the last ten days.

The Union of Post Office Workers will likely see its chances of any real gains by a longer strike waning.

Recognition Seen

Tonight, the leader of the Trades Union Congress, Victor Feather, offered to bring union and post office officials together for fresh negotiations. Some saw his sudden offer as a recognition that the trend of events in Britain is running against the unions.

Prime Minister Edward Heath and his government have made a tough stand against large wage increases for public employees the key to their policy against inflation. The hope is that private industry will follow the pattern.

That hope got some encouragement today when the Ford Co. of Britain made a modest wage offer in what is widely regarded as the most important pending negotiation.

The Ford unions had asked for raises of up to \$36 a week, or 50 percent, to attain "parity" with other automobile workers. Ford offered \$4.80, which is 7 to 10 percent on existing scales.

The Ford offer shocked the unions and brought some immediate, wildcat strikes at scattered plants. Some difficult negotiations obviously lie ahead, but Ford

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

To Stimulate Economy Nixon Budget Proposes Deficit of \$11.6 Billion

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP).—President Nixon sent Congress his fiscal blueprint for a "new American revolution" today, looking toward a vigorous upsurge in the depressed economy stimulated in part by a massive two-year deficit of \$36.2 billion.

In his budget message to Congress, the President called for "a new fairness in American life" through reform of social programs such as welfare and he proposed returning "power to the people" through sharing federal revenues with states and communities "on a grand scale."

For fiscal 1972, the year beginning July 1, Mr. Nixon projected outlays of \$222.2 billion, revenues of \$210.6 billion and a resultant deficit of \$11.6 billion.

Aside from \$3.75 billion for general revenue sharing, little of the \$16.4 billion increase over this year's estimated spending was earmarked for new initiatives.

Most of it could be attributed to inflation—as in higher social security benefits and federal pay raises—or to financial commitments made in prior years.

As widely predicted, the \$13-billion budget surplus forecast by Mr. Nixon a year ago for fiscal 1971, the current year, is now shown as an \$18.6-billion deficit.

The dramatic reversal stemmed from a \$12-billion upward revision in outlays and a \$7.9-billion cut in estimated receipts, in large part the result of inflation and a business slowdown that far exceeded White House expectations.

The current deficit is the biggest since the \$25.1-billion shocker of former President

Lyndon B. Johnson in fiscal 1968, given major blame by Republicans and many Democrats for the present inflation.

But there is an important difference. Mr. Johnson's monumental deficit came at a time when the economy was already operating at full steam and it

added to the overheating. Mr. Nixon has rationalized the expected 1971 and 1972 deficits against a background of economic slack and in terms of the full employment budget concept.

This doctrine argues that it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Defense Cost Up To \$76 Billion

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP).—Defense spending will go up to \$76 billion in the new budget year, even though funds for the Vietnam war and the number of men in uniform are decreasing.

The upward swing, reversing the direction President Nixon took last year, represents an attempt to buy a volunteer Army and a number of new weapons.

But—as was the case this time last year—few of the big-money programs in weaponry are sacrosanct.

In fact, the Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile network is getting less money in the new budget than the old one—\$1.28 billion compared to \$1.33 billion—because the Soviet Union has slowed down its offensive missile buildup, and the administration wants to make a corresponding move.

The final shape of this new military budget, then, must await international developments as well as the final punding of an increasingly domestic-oriented Congress.

In advance of those influences, here are the main trends behind the absolute figures in the military budget Mr. Nixon sent to Congress for the year ending June 30, 1972:

● Spending is \$1.5 billion above the latest estimate for fiscal 1971 and \$4.2 billion above the estimate made this time last year—a reflection in part of the unpredictability of the Indochina war. The spending estimates: \$76 billion for fiscal 1972; \$74.5 billion for fiscal 1971; \$71.8 billion estimated in January, 1970 for fiscal 1971.

● The figures include military assistance to other nations.

● The cost of keeping military men and civilians on the Pentagon payroll continues to leap, with reductions in the number of people barely able to offset the money increases.

● The so-called peace dividend—the money "saved" by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Lower Profile, Less Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP).—The Nixon foreign assistance budget is being presented as a reflection of the Nixon doctrine: A lower profile for the United States through greater reliance on multilateral aid and increased emphasis on helping countries to develop the capacity to defend themselves.

The budget also reflects a planned reorganization of the foreign aid structure. "Our present foreign aid assistance programs," Mr. Nixon said in his budget message, "were established for a world that has long since changed."

The 1972 programs, he said, "will carry out a major theme of U.S. foreign policy—less direct U.S. involvement in the affairs of other nations, less potential for friction and resentment, and a stable world order more conducive to lasting peace."

Two new organizations are proposed: an international development corporation for bilateral lending and an international development institute for

technical cooperation with less-developed countries.

The President said the new aid structure would "clearly distinguish security assistance, which is intended to help friendly countries defend themselves, and development assistance, which promotes long-term economic growth."

Outlays of nearly \$1.7 billion for security assistance and \$1.5 billion for development aid are projected in the new budget. Food-for-peace spending is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Colombo, Pompidou Confer n Monetary Union of 'Six'

By James Goldsborough

LIS, Jan. 29.—Italian Premier Colombo said there had been rapprochement of views with French President Pompidou on European economic monetary union during today's meeting with French leaders.

Colombo arrived just four days after West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's visit as the market's three largest tries to coordinate policies on European economic and monetary union.

Colombo said he had no intention of saying there had been a breakthrough, indicating they still "reserved" over French to tackle monetary union making any final commitment.

On both sides were saying today of today's meeting was to that of the Franco-German summit earlier this week, a final phrase to describe the between President Georges Pompidou and Mr. Brandt's "no views, but the possibility of finding formulas of aid" for economic and monetary union.

Colombo has made it clear his office that he felt the market could move faster economic and monetary union, and in an interview with Le Monde, he said Italy not only to move into the first of union but to "have some say on our objectives."

During today's visit, Mr. Colombo played down the differences. In a lunch talk he told reporters: "There can be no differences on methods or limits, but on the essence is a deep agreement."

Pompidou was more cautious, pointing out that there are differences on how to union and that to "understand them is to run the risk of misunderstanding and failure."

"Prudence Clause"

French informed the Italian proposal made by German Minister Karl Schiller during a Franco-German summit. It was a compromise solution, he said, to the differences between the two sides.

Mr. Schiller said that during the first phase could be invoked if one country's currency ran into such trouble that the other could not support it with their resources.

In case the first phase of union would be indefinitely delayed, Mr. Schiller also suggested extensions of the first phase could longer than anticipated.



Emilio Colombo.

Oil States Demand Sharp Rise In Prices, Firms Weigh Reply

TEHRAN, Jan. 29 (AP).—Two negotiators for the world's major oil companies flew to London tonight for high-level consultations following dramatic price increases in the oil states of the Persian Gulf.

Talks between the two sides have been adjourned until the return of Texaco's Al de Crane and Continental Oil's John Kirshner Sunday.

Reports that the six Gulf states are asking for as much as \$3 a barrel for their oil—an increase of \$1.21—gained some credence tonight when Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Zaki Yamani said that he did not think this figure was too high.

At the end of two and a half hours of tough bargaining, British Petroleum Managing Director Lord Strathclyde confirmed that demands by the producing countries had been higher than expected. He declined to give figures. Lord Strathclyde heads the companies' negotiating team in Iran.

(Asked about today's talks, Lord Strathclyde was quoted by Reuters as saying, "We were going along today and we have got more to do." Asked if he was optimistic or pessimistic, he said crisply: "I am a Scotsman.")

"The talks are still tough and the gaps between the two positions are still there," reported John Collins, spokesman for the companies.

Mr. Collins had said earlier that a demand for \$3 a barrel was unreasonable, but he did not discount that it may have been asked as an opening figure in the bargaining.

"We have all got to be careful

that we don't price oil out of the market," Mr. Collins warned.

He put the likelihood of an agreement no higher than "still possible," but added: "No one wants to contemplate a breakdown since this would lead to a situation of extreme gravity, both for the consumer countries of Europe and the Far East and the producers themselves."

Major Supplier

Western Europe gets about half its oil from the Gulf and Japan about 30 percent. The rest of Europe's oil comes mainly from Libya and Algeria where price talks reportedly have reached a stalemate.

Mr. Yamani and Iraqi Oil Minister

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

World Catholics Number 526 Million; Fewer Priests

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 29 (UPI).—The number of Roman Catholics in the world increased by ten million to 526,004,110 last year, but the number of priests serving them declined slightly, the Vatican said today.

The 1,028-page book on the activity of the Holy See in 1970, the first copy of which was presented today to Pope Paul VI, showed the number of diocesan and religious order priests totaled 351,709 early in 1970. That was a decline of 1,476 from 1969.

The book showed there was one priest for each 1,497 Roman Catholics worldwide last year, compared with a ratio of one to 1,401 in 1968.

Counting diocesan priests only—those regularly serving a parish—the ratio was one to 1,218 Catholics in Europe (1,161 in 1968). One to 4,414 in North and South America (4,123 in 1968) and one to 11,290 in Asia and Africa combined (10,293 in 1968).

U.S. Jets Pound Red Trail in Laos

SAIGON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—U.S. Air Force B-52s continued to drop tons of bombs on enemy infiltration and supply routes in southern Laos yesterday in the second month of what is described here as one of the most intensive aerial campaigns of the war.

The U.S. Command announced today, as it has done almost every day in recent months, that other American aircraft, including helicopter gunships and smaller bombers, flew direct combat support missions in Laos for the Royal Lao forces.

Military action within Vietnam was light and scattered today, according to the reports in official communiqués. The communists also said that American planes have continued to support allied ground operations in Cambodia since Monday, when the South Vietnamese ended their part of an allied operation that wrested Highway 4 from enemy control.

According to military observers here, most North Vietnamese troops and supplies headed for Cambodia

and South Vietnam follow the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The route leaves North Vietnam at its southwestern border with Laos and follows the Annamite chain of mountains through that country down to Cambodia, entering South Vietnam at various points.

Key Importance

The Ho Chi Minh Trail assumed key importance for the North Vietnamese, American officials say, when the Cambodian port of Kompong Som was closed to them last spring.

One military officer here said this week, "We've been bombing the hell out of Laos for months." Not only the giant B-52s but also smaller Navy and Air Force bombers are used in the interdiction campaign, while Army and Marine helicopters have been flying direct combat support missions.

Ballot Column

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 29 (UPI).—A Cambodian relief column pushing toward the crossroads town of

Saang, 18 miles south of Phnom Penh, ran into stiff Communist resistance today. The drive had been mounted to ease Communist pressures around the capital.

Phnom Penh itself was quiet, free of Viet Cong attacks.

But in South Vietnam terrorists killed nine civilians and wounded 22 by bombing the market place in the coastal village of Mo Doe, 316 miles north of Saigon. It was the second such attack on a Vietnamese town in two days.

(Reuters reported that Cambodian troops thwarted a Viet Cong attempt to blow up one of the capital's vital bridges last night.)

It said that a Cambodian spokesman reported that an improvised raft with two bags of TNT strapped to it was discovered on the banks of the Tonle Sap River near the "Japanese" bridge, one of the main arteries from the city.

The Viet Cong had been about to launch the raft and its load of 440 pounds of TNT when troops surprised them, the command said. The guerrillas escaped but the raft was captured.

3 1/2-Month Investigation

This finding was made by a panel headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, following a three-and-a-half-month investigation.

Gen. Koster was charged with failure to obey lawful regulations and with dereliction in the performance of his duties on the basis of evidence obtained by the Peers inquiry. When the charges were brought, Gen. Koster was commandant at West Point. The general immediately asked to be relieved of that assignment. Since

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Gen. Samuel W. Koster.

All Charges Dropped General Cleared by Army Of Covering Up My Lai Acts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—The U.S. Army, acting "in the best interests of justice," dropped all charges today against Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, former West Point superintendent, accused of covering up the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

The charges were dismissed by Lt. Gen. Jonathan Seaman, commanding general of the First Army. Gen. Seaman conducted the pre-trial investigation of Gen. Koster, who commanded the Army's Americal Division at the time of the My Lai incident of March 16, 1968.

In a statement, the Army said Gen. Seaman found "some evidence to support two of the specifications

against Gen. Koster, but after considering the charges concluded that it would be in the best interests of justice to dismiss all of the charges."

The action leaves only two of the charges still possible: court-martial for handling of the 1968 field investigation of the My Lai incident. They are Col. Oran K. Henderson and Capt. Dennis H. Johnson.

13 Originally Charged

Thirteen officers and enlisted men originally were accused of committing crimes at My Lai, but charges have been dismissed against all but three.

Murder charges are still pending against Capt. Ernest L. Medina and Capt. Eugene T. Gossage and 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., who led the sweep into the village.

Lt. Calley is now on trial for the murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians but the Army has yet to decide whether to court-martial the two captains. Lt. Calley's trial has been recessed until next month while he is undergoing sanity tests.

Gen. Koster and 13 other officers were accused of allegedly covering up the incident after a high-level Army probe reported evidence indicating that "certain persons willingly or unwittingly suppressed certain information about the incident from passing up the chain of command."

This finding was made by a panel headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, following a three-and-a-half-month investigation.

Gen. Koster was charged with failure to obey lawful regulations and with dereliction in the performance of his duties on the basis of evidence obtained by the Peers inquiry. When the charges were brought, Gen. Koster was commandant at West Point. The general immediately asked to be relieved of that assignment. Since

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Cease-Fire Ends Friday

Armies of Four Arab Nations Placed on 'Maximum Alert'

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq placed their armies on a war footing today as the Middle East cease-fire entered its final week.

All four nations ordered their forces on "maximum alert." Egypt also mobilized some reservists, and travelers reported seeing Jordanian Army units moving toward the Israeli border.

Arab diplomats described the alert as precautionary rather than the preparation for major military operations. They said it was prompted by fears that Israel would use the truce's expiration next Friday to launch pre-emptive attacks against the Arabs.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, meanwhile, reiterated that any cease-fire extension must be accompanied by forward movement in the indirect talks being conducted by UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring. Cairo's semi-official newspaper, Al-Ahram said.

It quoted Mr. Riad as saying, "Egypt was determined to abide by the position that it could not renew the cease-fire unless Jarring makes some positive progress."

Israel Weighs Arab Control Of Mosques

JERUSALEM, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Israel is discussing a plan to give Jordanian extrajurisdiction over Jerusalem's Moslem shrines as part of an overall Middle East peace settlement, Israeli political sources said today.

The plan envisages Israel keeping Jerusalem as its capital, including the Old City captured from Jordan in the 1967 war—but leaving to Jordan and giving extrajurisdictional status to the two mosques on the Old City's Temple Mount, the sources said.

The mosques, the Dome of the Rock and El-Aqsa, are Islam's third holiest shrines.

But Israel would retain control of the Temple Mount itself, the site of the ancient Jewish Temple of King Solomon on which the mosque now stands, the sources said.

The western side of the Temple Mount, including the Western Wall, the sole surviving remnant of the Jewish Temple and Judaism's holiest shrine.

Most of the rest of the occupied Jordanian West Bank presumably would revert to Jordan under a peace settlement.

Mr. Riad's remark came in a telephone conversation with Egypt's UN delegate, Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, after he was briefed on UN developments, the newspaper said.

Egypt's callup of reservists formed part of a campaign to place its military machine on a 100 percent war footing within the next week, diplomats said.

The same diplomatic sources declined to say how many troops were involved in the callup. London's Institute for Strategic Studies carried the strength of Egypt's armed forces at 288,000 men; 241,500 more men serve in the armies of the other three nations, according to its annual survey.

Despite the military buildup, diplomats said, Egypt has not exhausted its political offensive. This would probably lead to Cairo agreeing to a limited truce extension—possibly a month.

They said this concession could be offered either officially through the UN or unofficially.

Syria and Jordan alerted their troops at the order of Egyptian War Minister Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, who also commands the overall Arab military effort against Israel. Iraq, which has refused to acknowledge Gen. Fawzi's command, took the action independently.

The armies in these countries have been in an official state of alert since the 1967 Middle East war, but its degree was varied, military sources said.

Israel: No War Signs

TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (NYT)—Israeli leaders along the Suez Canal front reported today that there were no signs of Egyptian preparations for offensive or defensive actions.

The reports from the observation posts contradicted news dispatches that the Egyptians were massing forces. The military correspondent of the Israeli state radio said that no reinforcements had been noted in recent weeks and that Egypt had 100,000 men in seven divisions on the front supported by armor, heavy artillery and amphibious equipment. He said the Egyptian soldiers were moving on the West Bank unarmed, and without helmets.

The belief here is the Egyptians will not resume shooting next Friday, notwithstanding the warnings that the cease-fire will not be extended unless progress is made toward agreement for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab areas.

Arabian Pipeline Resumes Oil Flow to Mediterranean

By Jesse Lewis

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAP) resumed pumping Saudi Arabian crude oil today to its Mediterranean Sea terminal in Lebanon after a 270-day shutdown.

The resumption of TAP's operation, which follows the settlement of a dispute with Syria that had prevented repairs on the damaged pipeline, comes as major oil-producing countries are discussing oil prices with leading international oil companies in Tehran.

A brief announcement last yesterday on Radio Damascus said that the repairs were permitted after the company "agreed to Syria's demands."

Actually the dispute was settled after nearly two months of complicated negotiations with Saudi Arabia and Syria involving compensation to Syria for losses due to oil spillage and raising Syria's transit fees.

Formula Not Revealed

Although neither TAP nor Syria revealed the settlement formula, it will include a substantial increase in the \$10,000 a day Syria was getting before a tractor accident caused the rupture last May 3.

Lebanon and Jordan received the same amount before the break. TAP Inc. Co. officials said today that talks would open shortly with these countries to discuss an increase in transit payments.

At full capacity, the pipeline carries 480,000 barrels of crude oil a day, about one-sixth of Saudi Arabia's daily output, to the Lebanon port of Sidon. From there the oil is shipped to Europe and North America.

When the pipeline was closed, the oil was sent in super tankers around the tip of Africa, raising its cost considerably. According to petroleum sources here, a barrel of oil shipped around Africa costs about \$1.40 more than a barrel shipped to Europe through the Mediterranean.

Closure of the 764-mile pipeline has cost TAP, Saudi Arabia and the countries it traverses a total of about \$200,000 a day.

Escalation of Problem

Because of the staggering amounts of money involved, the dispute that caused Syria to refuse to allow repairs on the pipeline quickly escalated into a broad Middle Eastern and international problem.

While Saudi Arabia, with its considerable \$1 billion a year in oil revenues, could do without its share of the TAP operation, Jordan and Lebanon suffered badly. Both countries were denied the transit fees. And in Lebanon, the fate of 311 TAP employees was in the balance.

Despite mediation attempts by Jordan, Saudi Arabia, banned Syrian-licensed vehicles and Syria banned Saudi Arabian planes from overflying its territory.

A thaw in the dispute came on Nov. 13, when Syrian Defense Minister Hafes Assad purged the radical wing of Syria's ruling Ba'ath party and took over as premier.

be redundancies. By returning to work today, we will be saving the jobs of 2,000 other employees of BEA."

The BEA shutdown had been caused by 3,500 striking engineers and maintenance workers. But before that, 50,000 employees had joined in the work-to-rule slowdown.

BEA actually brought the extended dispute to a head this week by dismissing a maintenance electrician when he held the slow-down. He refused to prepare an engine for shipment to Rolls-Royce for overhaul.

Eventually 35 engineers were dismissed, and the union then pulled out. In today's settlement, the management agreed to rehire the dismissed men, but the unions called off the whole campaign.

The unions at BEA have asked for a 10 percent increase in wages. BEA offered a 4.5-percent raise before the slowdown began and has said it will not go higher. Negotiations will now be resumed.



FORCE OF LAW—Three policemen swing rifles at a demonstrator in Reggio Calabria during a riot in the week-old protest over the naming of the regional capital.

Strike Forces Lufthansa to Cut Flights

FRANKFURT, Jan. 29 (Reuters)—A strike by ground crews today forced the West German airline, Lufthansa, to cancel most of its 450 domestic and foreign flights, stranding hundreds of passengers.

But the airline managed to schedule flights to Rome, London, Zurich and Milan as well as international flights to New York, Montevideo, Tehran and Tokyo.

A number of domestic flights were also expected to take off from Frankfurt Airport despite the strike call by transport union workers to back a claim for a pay increase, an airline spokesman said.

No new talks between management and the union—representing 6,000 of the 15,000 ground personnel—were expected, the spokesman added.

Transport Minister Georg Leber told reporters the strike would cost the airline about 2.5 million marks (\$822,000) each day.

Union demands, which he said amounted to a 21 percent increase this year, were beyond Lufthansa's resources, the minister added. The government owns 75 percent of Lufthansa stock, the rest being divided into private and corporation shares.

Union leaders, in a radio interview, said they thought Lufthansa would not hold out for more than a week while the union could drag the strike out indefinitely.

Flights of the Irish airline, Aer Lingus, and Portugal's TAP airline, whose planes are serviced in West Germany by Lufthansa ground crews, were also affected.

Arafat Arrives in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Al-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat arrived here early today for a short visit on his way to Amman, the Al-Fatah information office said.

During the last week, Mr. Arafat has visited Cairo, Algeria, and Libya for talks with government leaders on the state of the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

Oil States Demand Sharp Rise In Prices, Firms Weigh Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

Later Saddam Hamed, who with Iranian Finance Minister Javad Amouzegar are representing all the Gulf states, are leaving tomorrow for a brief rest. Observers say that this is an indication that the initiative is now with the companies.

The Saudi minister told newsmen they were pressing to reach an agreement by Feb. 3. "Definitely, we have no alternative," he said, "there is no alternative."

All ten members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are scheduled to meet here Wednesday to hear a progress report on the current price negotiations and to discuss countermeasures—including a shutdown of oil supplies to the West—if they are not going well.

Shutdown Feared

The Gulf states would be less able to weather a lengthy shutdown than the militant Libyans who have amassed sufficient oil revenue to tide them over for at least six months.

According to reports reaching the companies here, the Libyans have declared they will negotiate only with individual operators in their country, not with the companies as a group. The Libyans are demanding eventual parity with North American prices which stand at well over \$3 a barrel.

If an ironclad, long-term agreement is reached with the Gulf states, however, the hand of the companies will be greatly strengthened.

It could lead also to a split within OPEC when its members—Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Indonesia and Venezuela—meet here next week.

The Gulf States, always thought of as moderate and pro-Western, are unlikely to back an oil shutdown to support demands which might regard as unreasonable. Some of the tough talking and reports of steep demands by the

8 Italian Policemen Injured In Calabria Street Battles

REGGIO CALABRIA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Eight policemen were injured in clashes with demonstrators today as this riot-torn city went through its ninth day of a general strike over being passed by in the choice for regional capital.

Police reported that demonstrators, in a change of tactics, directed their action last night and today solely against police officials, hurling stones from behind the barricades they had erected in the streets. Police intermittently used tear gas.

Two arrests were reported today, bringing to 28 the number of arrests since the general strike started in the latest of a series of protests against the naming of a smaller town, Catanzaro, as the capital of the Calabria region last July.

At the height of violence during a strike last summer, four persons were killed, two of them police officers, and hundreds were wounded.

Police and rioters fought into the early hours today as three blasts spread terror in and outside Reggio. The demonstrators broke out street lights before attacking police.

Police moved repeatedly into the embattled districts of Sbarre and Santa Caterina yesterday to remove half a dozen barricades. But women and children moved quickly out of their homes to pile up poles, furniture and stones again as soon as police were out of sight.

Groups of youngsters stoned the police who fired tear-gas bombs and charged with clubs. Last night the disorders moved into the center of town, where dozens of rioters attacked a hotel where police are staying. Police ran into the street and manhandled some of the youths.

An explosive device went off in a downtown square, causing panic but little damage.

Two powerful homemade devices exploded along the railroad at nearby Palmi. The tracks, which are being guarded by soldiers, suffered no damage.

Rogers Defends U.S. 'Right' To Aid Allies With Air Power

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary of State William P. Rogers repeatedly asserted today that the administration had the right to use air power in Cambodia and Laos to support countries fighting Communism and to protect American lives in Indochina.

However, Mr. Rogers emphasized that the United States will not use ground forces in Laos or Cambodia and insisted that the United States is getting out of Vietnam.

In a wide-ranging afternoon press conference, the secretary told newsmen: "We do not rule out the use of air power to support Asians in any effort they make to fight a common enemy... There is one enemy, North Vietnam... But the use of air power is not going to cause us to get bogged down in a land war in Cambodia and Laos."

Mr. Rogers said that a critical period was at hand in the process of American troop withdrawals and that all steps would be taken to protect American lives.

When it was suggested that more drastic action by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces might be necessary, the secretary told newsmen that it was necessary to maintain pressure on the enemy to prevent a buildup of forces but that decisions on specific operations were up to the President.

Encouraged by Developments

Turning to the Middle East, Mr. Rogers said: "We are encouraged by developments of recent weeks. We are convinced that the parties may be on the verge of entry into serious negotiations. There is a growing awareness of the need to have the conflict through negotiations."

He also said that he was encouraged by the actions of the UN Middle East peace envoy, Gunnar V. Jarring, and UN Secretary-General U Thant. He said that their actions would result in a continuation of the Middle East cease-fire which is due to expire Feb. 5.

The negotiations, Mr. Rogers said, had now reached a point where they should become more "active" by commencing oral exchanges.

A large part of the secretary's 40-minute news conference was devoted to clarifying the administration attitude toward the war in Cambodia.

He sought to combat the notion that the Indochina war was being enlarged. He did concede that being enlarged. He did concede that being enlarged. He did concede that being enlarged.

Mr. Rogers also said: "The cost of the Vietnam war under the Nixon administration has declined by about 50 percent, dropping from \$28 billion to \$15 billion."

American casualties under the Nixon administration have been "greatly reduced," dropping by about 75 percent.

American casualties were reduced by about 60 percent in the three months following the operations inside Cambodia last spring compared with the three months immediately before then.

Air sorties in the Indochina war are down 60 percent compared to their level in 1969.

Close to 95 percent of South Vietnam is relatively secure.

He said he foresaw no slowing down of the process of withdrawal of American troops and reasserted Nixon administration statements that a new announcement on troop withdrawals would be made in April. He repeated that by May 1, 1971, "we are going to be out of the primary combat role."

Mr. Rogers conceded that there were some "gray areas" which might cause confusion in the public mind.

He said, for example, that military delivery teams would be necessary in Cambodia to present American military equipment to Cambodian forces. These teams, he said, would serve "essentially as liaisons," looking after the American equipment being delivered to the Cambodians.

\$11.6 Billion U.S. Budget Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

is all right—indeed desirable—to run a deficit in bad times, so long as spending doesn't exceed the revenues that would be generated if the nation were at full employment. The Nixon administration defines this as an unemployment rate of 4 percent or less (joblessness averaged 4.9 percent last year and was running at a 6 percent rate last December).

"The full employment budget idea is in the nature of a self-fulfilling prophecy," Mr. Nixon told Congress today. "By operating as if we were at full employment, we will help to bring about that full employment."

As recently as a month ago, Mr. Nixon and budget officials were reportedly shooting for a "full employment surplus" of about \$5 billion; that is, the revenues that could be expected at 4 percent unemployment would exceed projected outlays by that much.

But the 533-page document presented to Congress today instead shows a full employment "balance": The \$229.3 billion in estimated revenues if the economy were running at reasonably full capacity exceeded anticipated outlays by a narrow \$10 million.

As it is, this balance is contingent on a number of favorable assumptions such as a robust rebound in the economy, \$2.9 billion in economy cuts and new legislation at which the Congress could easily balk. If a significant number of these assumptions go awry, the balance could suffer a full employment deficit and the actual deficit of \$11.6 billion could be much higher.

On the other hand, if Congress kills the \$3.75 billion for general revenue sharing without providing an alternative or denies \$1.3 billion in higher military pay as a start on an all-volunteer army, it would ease the task of achieving a full employment balance or surplus.

Under the method of accounting used in counting the old administrative budget, Mr. Nixon's planned deficits would be even more astronomical: \$26.5 billion for the current year and \$23.1 billion in fiscal 1972.

The present unified budget masks the full extent of these huge shortfalls by offsetting them with big surpluses in government trust funds, the great bulk of which is for social security. This surplus is estimated at \$7 billion in fiscal 1971 and \$14.5 billion next year.

The unified budget adopted by President Johnson on the recommendation of a commission headed by David M. Kennedy before he became secretary of the Treasury, is still a favorite target of fiscal conservatives who object to "budgeting regular federal funds with trust fund proceeds." The latter can't be spent for the general operation of the government, although they can be loaned to the Treasury and other government agencies.

Thus, far more will be added to the gross national debt than is indicated in the projected deficits: \$34.4 billion this year and \$22.6 billion next year. The total would be \$57 billion in 1971 and \$40 billion in 1972.

Defense officials at their budget briefing yesterday said earlier estimates by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird for the cost of the Vietnam war in fiscal 1971 were still valid—about \$11 billion in incremental costs (ammunition and other special material expressly for the war) and about \$14.4 billion in total costs, including the cost of ships that were not built for Vietnam specifically.

The fiscal 1972 incremental cost for the war, it was indicated, would run about \$9 billion.

The Pentagon's impact on unemployment: While about 230,000 employees in defense industry will lose their jobs in the last six months of fiscal 1971 as a result of program cutbacks, the job loss for fiscal 1972 is estimated at 300,000.

The "thickening wedge" effect is showing up in several weapons programs as the Pentagon moves closer to the expensive production phase and away from the cheaper paper study exercises. Here are examples of such increases, comparing fiscal 1971 to fiscal 1972 in the total amount of money the Pentagon intends to obligate though not necessarily spend in the same year:

B-1 intercontinental bomber, \$75 million to \$970 million; ULMSS (underwater long-range missile-system), \$45 million to \$110 million; LAMPS anti-submarine warfare helicopter, \$4 million to \$38 million; AWACS air defense aircraft system, \$67 million to \$145 million; Air Force close-support airplanes, \$28 million to \$47 million.

● The Navy, for the first time since 1950, is getting a big slice of the service-mission money. The budget calls for the obligating \$23.3 billion, Air Force \$23.8 billion and Army \$3 billion. If the trend toward increasing strategic missiles to 3 continues, the Navy share of the defense dollar will come to be large. On top of that, \$3 billion in new budget cuts will be made by June 30, 1972, construction to offset modernization of the Soviet Navy.

However, the force of attack aircraft carriers showed up no longer inviolate. The budget envisages having 13 attack carriers and three anti-submarine warfare (ASW) carriers by June 30, 1972, compared to 14 attack and four ASW carriers at present.

● Strategic weapons—such as ICBMs—are getting about the same share of the defense dollar, while conventional war funds and the Pentagon research program are climbing.

● The multi-headed missile to replace the Polaris on nuclear submarines will cost about \$400 million in the new budget compared to \$300 million in the 1970 budget. Funding is rising from \$700 million to \$925 million.

The budget also represents down payments on long-range Nixon policy goals, including eventually a volunteer Army, Navy and Air Force.

Of the \$1.5 billion in the Pentagon charts for this purpose, defense officials said \$1.3 billion was for pay increases proposed for servicemen and the rest a related outlay, such as improving existing barracks.

primary reliance on direct U.S. involvement.

The bulk of the funds for South Vietnam, Laos and Thailand—a total of \$2.4 billion both this year and next—comes out of defense spending for the war.

Mr. Nixon said special emphasis would be placed on population planning within the bilateral technical assistance program. Aides said \$75 million had been earmarked for this in fiscal 1970 and \$100 million in 1971. For fiscal 1972, another \$100 million is being budgeted.

Last year, the Vietnam slashed the United States as "the leader of the ranks of promoters of an international birth-control policy." It urged papal representatives around the world to try to discourage such governmental programs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—This table from the fiscal 1972 budget, announced today by President Nixon, shows how government funds are spent and where they come from, with comparisons between the fiscal year 1971 and fiscal 1970 (in millions of dollars):

Receipts

	1970 Actual	1971 Est.	1972 Est.
Individual income taxes	90,412	98,300	93,7
Corporate income taxes	32,829	30,100	26,7
Employment taxes and contributions	39,133	42,327	50,3
Unemployment insurance	3,484	3,604	4,1
Contributions for other			
Insurance and retirement	2,701	2,073	3,1
Excise taxes	15,705	16,800	17,5
Estate and gift taxes	3,644	3,730	5,3
Customs duties	2,430	2,480	2,7
Miscellaneous receipts	3,424	7,800	4,1
Total Receipts	183,743	194,193	217,5

Outlays

	1970 Actual	1971 Est.	1972 Est.
National defense	80,296	76,443	77,6
International affairs and finance	3,570	3,586	4,9
Space research and technology	3,749	2,388	2,4
Agriculture and rural development	6,201	5,262	5,3
Natural resources	2,480	2,636	4,3
Commerce and transportation	9,310	11,442	19,8
Community development and housing	2,966	3,858	4,4
Education and manpower	7,289	8,800	8,8
Health	12,995	16,228	16,7
Income security	43,776	65,546	69,7
Veterans benefits and services	8,677	9,969	10,5
Interest	18,512	19,485	19,8
General government	5,398	4,581	4,9
Total Outlays	194,668	212,738	220,2

Deficit

	1970 Actual	1971 Est.	1972 Est.
Deficit	2,925	18,545	11,6

NOTE: Columns do not necessarily add to totals shown because of rounding.

Defense Cost in Fiscal 1972 To Increase to \$76 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

waging a smaller war in Indochina—is being eaten up by rising personnel costs and modernization, such as building new ships for the Navy.

Defense officials at their budget briefing yesterday said earlier estimates by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird for the cost of the Vietnam war in fiscal 1971 were still valid—about \$11 billion in incremental costs (ammunition and other special material expressly for the war) and about \$14.4 billion in total costs, including the cost of ships that were not built for Vietnam specifically.

The fiscal 1972 incremental cost for the war, it was indicated, would run about \$9 billion.

The Pentagon's impact on unemployment: While about 230,000 employees in defense industry will lose their jobs in the last six months of fiscal 1971 as a result of program cutbacks, the job loss for fiscal 1972 is estimated at 300,000.

The "thickening wedge" effect is showing up in several weapons programs as the Pentagon moves closer to the expensive production phase and away from the cheaper paper study exercises. Here are examples of such increases, comparing fiscal 1971 to fiscal 1972 in the total amount of money the Pentagon intends to obligate though not necessarily spend in the same year:

B-1 intercontinental bomber, \$75 million to \$970 million; ULMSS (underwater long-range missile-system), \$45 million to \$110 million; LAMPS anti-submarine warfare helicopter, \$4 million to \$38 million; AWACS air defense aircraft system, \$67 million to \$145 million; Air Force close-support airplanes, \$28 million to \$47 million.

● The Navy, for the first time since 1950, is getting a big slice of the service-mission money. The budget calls for the obligating \$23.3 billion, Air Force \$23.8 billion and Army \$3 billion. If the trend toward increasing strategic missiles to 3 continues, the Navy share of the defense dollar will come to be large. On top of that, \$3 billion in new budget cuts will be made by June 30, 1972, construction to offset modernization of the Soviet Navy.

However, the force of attack aircraft carriers showed up no longer inviolate. The budget envisages having 13 attack carriers and three anti-submarine warfare (ASW) carriers by June 30, 1972, compared to 14 attack and four ASW carriers at present.

● Strategic weapons—such as ICBMs—are getting about the same share of the defense dollar, while conventional war funds and the Pentagon research program are climbing.

● The multi-headed missile to replace the Polaris on nuclear submarines will cost about \$400 million in the new budget compared to \$300 million in the 1970 budget. Funding is rising from \$700 million to \$925 million.

The budget also represents down payments on long-range Nixon policy goals, including eventually a volunteer Army, Navy and Air Force.

Of the \$1.5 billion in the Pentagon charts for this purpose, defense officials said \$1.3 billion was for pay increases proposed for servicemen

Officials Defend Activity

U.S. Air Force Secretly Issues Bulletin on Radical Groups

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Air Force officials at hundreds of Air Force bases in this country are secretly receiving secret reports on the activities of anti-dissident and radical groups, the Black Panther party, they are told, including information on the activities of the current and former members of the Black Panther party.

Known as SCIB, it is issued by the Air Force's Office of Special Investigations. The Air Force believes that the reports are vital in acquainting its officers with the background and political dissidence that increasingly faces them among black soldiers and others in their commands. The bulletin is now in its 20th year of secret publication. Only recent years has it turned to domestic political problems.

Army Controversy
copy of the bulletin was made available to The New York Times. The controversy continued here over the role of Army counter-intelligence, which has been shown to be spied on more than 18,000 African Americans from 1967 to 1970.

F-111A Part Cracks During Public Test

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 29 (UPI)—A key part of the controversial F-111A jet fighter-bomber cracked during testing at McClellan Air Force Base this week.

The crack occurred during a test showing the Air Force's test program Monday, but newsmen were not told immediately what it was. The flaw was similar to one which has been blamed for half-dozen losses of the swing-wing supersonic jet.

The Sacramento Union reported that McClellan officials confirmed that Monday's test was half-way when an 18-inch-thick piece of fuselage cracked during the test. The crack was not serious, but it was a weakness in the F-111's swing-wing carry-through structure, which was tested in a crash test at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., that prompted the Air Force to shut down three "proof test facilities" at McClellan.

British Inventor Reports Design of Super SST

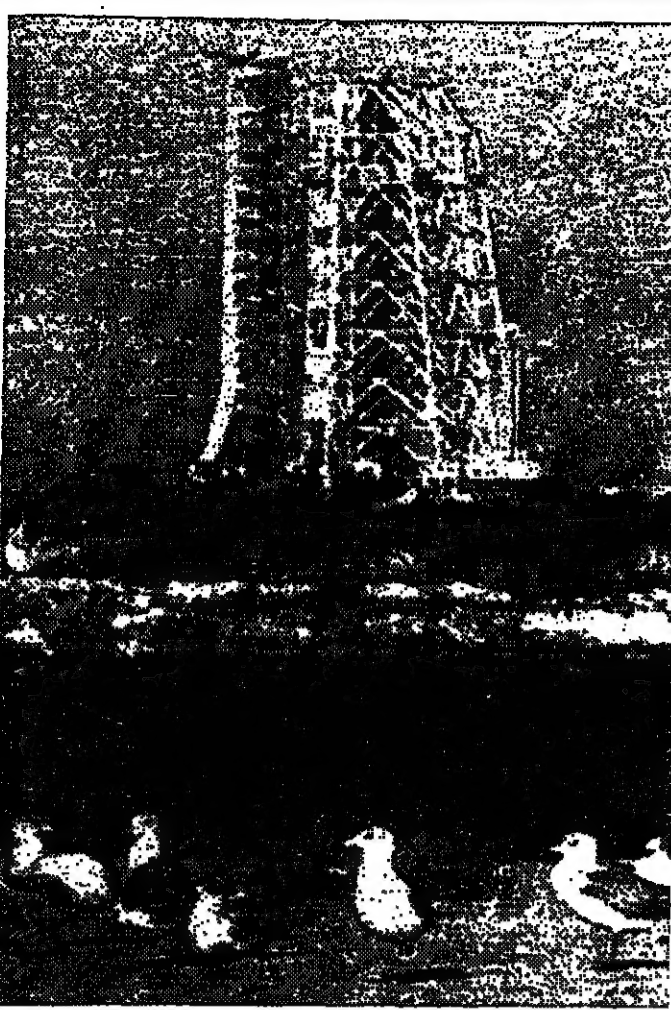
LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Veteran aircraft designer Sir Barnes Wallis said he has designed a vertical and a takeoff and landing super transport plane capable of flying at five times the speed of sound.

heel Will Visit U.S.

ANN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will pay a day visit to the United States, beginning Feb. 15, he told the Bundestag (parliament) today. He is scheduled to meet with U.S. officials in Washington and with UN officials in New York.

FREDDY

PERFUMES
LOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUVER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: MOC 78-88



BIRDS OF DIFFERENT FEATHERS—The gulls in the foreground bask in the Cape Kennedy sun, totally unconcerned by the work going on in the background, preparing the big bird, Apollo-14, for its flight Sunday.

Apollo Countdown Enters Final Stages, Going Well

(Continued from Page 1)

Apollo-14's trajectory and direct the astronauts to make a course correction, if necessary, at 3 a.m. (0800 GMT) Monday.

For the next three days, the three pilots will be working at night and sleeping during the day.

About four hours after reaching the moon, the astronauts will brake their lunar command ship and lunar module to within nine miles of the moon before separating them for the final touchdown maneuver.

This twin-spacecraft dive, never performed before, saves precious landing engine fuel because it makes use of the main command ship engine. In the past, the landing craft has performed the maneuver with its own descent engine after separation from the command ship in an initial lunar parking orbit 39 miles high.

But the new step also adds risk to the flight. Firing the big Apollo command ship engine just six minutes of a second too long could send the astronauts so close to the moon that they might crash.

"Little More Difficult"

"In that sense, you might consider it a little more difficult," said Flight Director M.P. (Pete) Frank. "But I'm not really concerned about it. I think our monitoring techniques are very reliable and I don't think there is any way we can get in trouble."

Capt. Shepard will trigger the planned 31.3-second engine firing through a computer that is supposed to shut the engine down automatically.

As a backup, however, Comdr. Mitchell will also time the firing on a super-accurate wrist stopwatch. If the firing runs over time, he will shut off the engine off by hand.

Trainers said Comdr. Mitchell and Maj. Roosa worked on the manual timing and shutoff until they could stop the engine within that shortest fraction of a second the watch would time.

Both spacecraft will remain in a nine-mile by 59-mile elliptical orbit until their 13th trip around the moon. Then, the command ship will return to a 69-mile-high circular path and two revolutions later the landing craft will head for the lunar surface.

Preparing for Next Launch

Poet of Apollo Flights Finds His Inspiration in Junkyard

By Charles Hillinger

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29—Boris (Scrap Iron) Golokow, the poet of the Apollo flights, is preparing for the next moon shot.

He sat on a crushed car beside a mountain of discarded metal in a suburban Los Angeles junkyard hoping to be inspired as he had many times before when he worked in the piles of scrap.

Mr. Golokow, 70, spent 15 years as a welder in the yard before retiring five years ago.

The graying, slight man, with white mustache and white goatee has written poems about all the Apollo flights.

Poems Displayed

His poems are on display in the Smithsonian Institution Library, the Manned Space Center in Houston, at North American and other aerospace firms and in libraries across the land.

Astronauts, Col. Edwin L. (Buzz) Aldrin Jr.; Col. Frank Borman; Col. Michael Collins; Capt. Charles Conrad Jr.; Col. Thomas P. Stafford and Col. Gordon L. Cooper have written the poet personal letters of thanks.

One company has printed and distributed 25,000 copies of Mr. Golokow's Apollo poems.

His "Weekend on the Moon—Apollo-11" begins:

"The Sea of Tranquility
Is where the mighty Eagle
Set down to rest.
Here fragile man from
planet earth

Show Does Go On

Soviet Dancers in N.Y. Concert Ignore Ammonia, Bomb Scare

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The smell of ammonia and a bomb scare twice interrupted the opening night of the Siberian Dancers and Singers of Omsk at Carnegie Hall last night.

About 15 minutes after the program started, several persons left, leaving behind 11 open bottles of ammonia. Persons seated nearby began to have smarting eyes and many of them moved into the aisles. Security guards located the ammonia bottles, placed them in plastic bags and sprayed air freshener. The audience resettled itself, and the dancing continued.

Later, uniformed city police entered and asked the audience to go to the lobby. Someone had telephoned the Associated Press, saying a bomb was under a seat. The police bomb squad found nothing.

The Russian company ignored repeated evacuations of various parts of the audience in the best "show must-go-on" tradition.

Repeated Ovarations
Their courage drew repeated ovations and shouts of "Bravos" from an unflappable audience, many of whom were forced to stand.

It was a triumph of sorts for the Russians, the last large company the Russian government has allowed to come to the United States because of the tension caused by American Jewish protests.

Parcels were searched as the audience entered the hall, including one carried by a dancer. She had to empty out her practice shoes and dancing tights.

Persons identifying themselves as from the Americans of Polish Heritage Committee, the Struggle for Soviet Jewry and the Jewish Defense League demonstrated outside before the program began.

The Siberian troupe has 100 dancers, singers and instrumentalists. They do folk-style dances and vocal numbers unaccompanied by instruments.

Tour Planned
The company is at Carnegie Hall through Feb. 6 and then will tour until April 1 under the 1970-71 U.S.-Soviet cultural agreement.

This is the first trip to America. Police took several persons into custody, but only one man was formally arrested. Elijah Birnbaum, 26, of New York, was booked on a charge of creating a public nuisance. Police records did not identify the group to which he belongs.

U.S. Accuses Russia
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The U.S. State Department accused Russian authorities yesterday of allowing a campaign aimed at intimidating American journalists from getting news from Russian citizens.

In a follow-up to protests lodged by the American Embassy in Moscow, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey referred to two incidents in which U.S. newsmen were assaulted by unknown assailants in the last week.

Newsmen Denounced
MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Russian newspaper denounced

U.S. Asks Europe To Help It Build Space Shuttle

PARIS, Jan. 29 (Reuters)—The United States today urged Western European countries to join the United States in its post-Apollo program.

The National Aeronautics and Space Agency wants to spend \$13.7 billion between 1972 and 1981 to build an orbiting space station, a "space shuttle" and a "space tug."

It has asked Western Europe for a 10 percent participation.

NASA Associate Administrator Homer Newell told the Space Committee of the Western European Union Assembly today that Europe could participate in the preliminary stages without a firm commitment before the final go-ahead.

Mr. Newell said: "The process does not require a firm commitment until the study effort is concluded in late spring."

The United States is not giving "a hard sell," Mr. Newell said, but made it clear that the space shuttle program represents the way to the future in space.

U.S. Cites Owners Of Mine Where Blast Killed 38

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Interior Department charged today that a Kentucky coal mine disaster that killed 38 men last month was caused by the use of illegal explosives, illegal blasting practices and failure to control coal dust.

The department said that it was sending its findings to the Justice Department for possible criminal prosecution. The department itself will also consider civil penalties against the mine operators.

The disaster occurred on Dec. 30 in a mine owned by Charles and Stanley Finley.

Of the 39 men working in the mine at the time, only one survived. He had left the mine for supplies and was on his way back in when it blew up.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES - GLOVES
BAGS - TIES - HATS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
TEL. CPE. 82-28

Agnew Would Step Aside To Aid Ticket, Ex-Aide Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Former White House counselor Bryce Harlow said yesterday that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew might take himself off the 1972 Republican ticket if he thought he would not be a good running mate for President Nixon.

Mr. Harlow said the decision on the 1972 GOP ticket would probably be made next spring on "an entirely amicable basis" by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew in a private meeting.

While not predicting that Mr. Agnew will decide to bow out, Mr. Harlow said such a development is "entirely possible." Mr. Harlow added that "He [Mr. Agnew] will not campaign for it [the nomination] in any fashion whatsoever."

The former White House aide said he guessed that Mr. Nixon probably will want to keep Mr. Agnew on the ticket in 1972.

Mr. Harlow, who traveled with Mr. Agnew during last fall's campaign, left the White House in December to return to Procter and Gamble Co. He made his comments in a breakfast meeting with a group of reporters.

Vic Gold, press secretary to Mr. Agnew, said the Vice-President had no comment. Mr. Gold added that Mr. Harlow is "close to the Vice-President and close to his thinking."

U.S. Rail Passenger Network Plan Enlarged

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The Department of Transportation yesterday significantly enlarged the National Rail Passenger Train system, adding five more basic routes to the 16 already designated.

The expansion, announced by Secretary John A. Volpe, came after the administration received about 3,000 comments on the preliminary network from labor unions, local politicians, chambers of commerce and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Most wanted Railpass expanded.

"You name it—we got it," Mr. Volpe said yesterday.

Created by Congress last year, the National Rail Passenger Corp. will relieve private railroads of all passenger trains on May 1. Under the legislation, the Transportation Department was required to establish the routes over which the corporation must operate trains.

The most vociferous complaints about the route network came from the West Coast, because the preliminary system, announced at the end of November, excluded trains connecting Seattle to San Diego, through Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

In November, department officials argued that this and other routes, which are heavy money-lost, would overburden the rail corporation with unprofitable operations and make it impossible for the company to become self-sustaining.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Volpe added the Seattle-San Diego route along with runs between New Orleans and Los Angeles, New York and Kansas City, Norfolk-Newport News, Va. and Cincinnati, and Washington and Chicago.

The routes previously designated are: New York-Boston-New York; Washington-New York-Buffalo; New York-Miami (including Tampa and St. Petersburg); New York-New Orleans; New York-Chicago; Washington-St. Louis; Chicago-Miami; Chicago-New Orleans; Chicago-Houston; Chicago-Detroit; Chicago-Cincinnati; Chicago-St. Louis; Chicago-Los Angeles; Chicago-San Francisco; Chicago-Seattle.

For most towns and cities, however, the question of future rail passenger service still remains unresolved. The Department of Transportation designated only "terminal" cities on major runs, and the selection of the actual routing of the trains will be made by the rail corporation.

At yesterday's press conference, Mr. Volpe cited two factors that would work to the corporation's advantage in trying to achieve profitable operations "shortly after the beginning of [its] third year."

First, he said, his department has received more accurate estimates from the post office of how much mail freight the passenger trains might be awarded. Though Mr. Volpe declined to disclose any figures, other officials said that the corporation might be able to generate \$10 to \$15 million annually in mail revenues if adequate service is provided.

Second, the inclusion of new routes will increase the payments required by railroads to the corporation as a condition for abandoning their existing passenger routes. The total increase would be about \$6 or \$7 million, Mr. Volpe said, generating a total infusion of capital between \$190 and \$200 million.

After 15 Years In Death Row, Man to Be Retried

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Charles Townsend's address for the last 15 years has been Death Row, Stateville Penitentiary.

A federal judge overturned his murder conviction Wednesday and ordered that Mr. Townsend, 35, be retried within four months or set free. Illinois officials said they will appeal the decision.

U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry said the conviction and the death sentence imposed on Mr. Townsend in 1955 were unconstitutional.

Judge Perry said the defendant's rights had been violated because he had been given drugs (truth serum) the day he confessed to the slaying of four men during a series of robberies in 1953, and because the jury which tried him had not included persons who opposed the death penalty.

L&M...
for people who know about pure pleasure.

L&M is good taste.
Fine, rich tobaccos, pure white filter.
People with a taste for living choose L&M...
for the pure pleasure of it.

L&M

An Old Scenario in Cambodia

History is repeating itself in Southeast Asia. The insidious insertion of American military power into Cambodia in support of a faltering regime ominously parallels the events of early 1965 which entrapped the United States in a major war in neighboring Vietnam.

Faced with political instability in Saigon and a deteriorating military situation in the South Vietnamese countryside, the U.S. government in January of 1965 ordered air strikes against Communist supply routes in Laos. Sen. Wayne Morse warned that we were heading toward a "massive war," but Richard M. Nixon, then a private citizen, said the United States would be "thrown out" of Vietnam if it did not change its strategy. He called for the use of Air Force and Navy planes to interdict Communist supply routes and destroy military staging areas in both Laos and North Vietnam.

On Feb. 7 American carrier-based aircraft bombed and strafed a Viet Cong base in North Vietnam. The White House said the attack was a limited one in retaliation for a raid on Plei Ku, an American helicopter base in South Vietnam, and that the United States did not seek "a wider war." Three days later Mr. Nixon declared the air strike an inadequate response and called for "day and night" bombing of Communist supply routes.

The bombing of the North was intensified and later that month it was disclosed that United States jet planes and helicopters were giving direct fire support to South Vietnamese ground forces. Mr. Nixon on Feb. 25 proposed that "we use our naval and air

power... short of atomic weapons... to cut off all supplies from North Vietnam to South Vietnam."

On March 8, the first American combat troops, 3,500 marines, landed at Da Nang. The Defense Department said their mission was limited to defending U.S. bases. The U.S. ambassador in Saigon said there had been no "fundamental change" in American policy. In a speech on April 2, Richard M. Nixon offered his support for President Johnson's policies in Vietnam.

During the following two months, the marines were reinforced and were reported in a number of actions against Communist forces. The State Department conceded on June 3 that the President had authorized the American commander in Vietnam to commit his troops to direct combat. But the White House quickly asserted: "There has been no change in the mission of United States ground combat units in Vietnam."

That is the kind of bland assurance the American public is receiving today about Cambodia. But the elements of the 1965 escalation in South Vietnam are all there—the deteriorating local situation, the sharp increase in American air activity and the beginnings of a wider commitment of ground forces under such deceptive labels as "airborne coordinators," "logistics personnel" and "military-equipment delivery teams."

Has the White House learned nothing from the tragic experience that grew out of President Lyndon B. Johnson's rash decisions and private citizen Richard M. Nixon's bad advice just six short years ago?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Vigilance' in Moscow

Soviet thugs who are almost certainly secret police agents have exacerbated Soviet-American relations by employing violence against two American correspondents in Moscow, James R. Peiper of the Associated Press and Anthony Astrachan of The Washington Post. In both cases the KGB hoodlums acted when the Americans involved met Soviet friends, suggesting strongly that the incidents were planned with the help of information gained by wiretapping.

There is no mystery about the goal of these tactics. The Soviet press has for several months been beating the propaganda drums for "vigilance" in terms intended to frighten Soviet citizens—especially dissidents—from having any contact with Western correspondents in Moscow. These verbal exportations having failed, the KGB toughs

have now been called upon to administer beatings to reporters and their Soviet friends. The officials ordering such terrorist tactics hope to isolate Moscow correspondents from any sources of opinion or information other than those approved and selected by the Kremlin. If successful, this would be a return to the situation that existed under Stalin when secret police terror was the norm throughout Soviet society.

Premier Kosygin and other Soviet dignitaries were extremely cordial to Senator Muskie when the latter visited Moscow recently. But the positive impact of that sensible conduct is more than offset by the revolution Americans must feel at officially inspired violence against correspondents doing their job in Moscow as Soviet reporters do theirs in New York City and Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Events in Guinea

The circumstances of the trial exclude any sympathy with Guinea. Indeed, proceedings now throw doubt on the United Nations' earlier findings against Portugal. What emerges is the probability that, whether there was Portuguese complicity or not, the affair at Conakry was basically an abortive attack on Sekou Touré's regime.

All the signs point to the degeneracy of Sekou Touré into the typical despot fearful of retribution for his excesses. The clue lies in the condemnation of his former colleagues, including, according to reports, M. Balde Osman, David Soumah and Fodibo Keita, called to ministerial office from management of the Ballets Africains when the French departed in 1958.

—From The Times (London).

The executions are sickening. There must be the gravest doubts whether the accused were allowed any kind of due process of law. Their trial by the National Assembly sitting as a supreme revolutionary tribunal sounds more like a pogrom. The manner of their deaths recalls the excesses of earlier centuries. In the heat of battle brutalities can and do occur. But the public humiliation and execution of people is an atrocity of a more barbaric kind.

—From the Guardian (London).

Brandt and East Germany

West German Chancellor Brandt gave his second report to the nation on Thursday. And at the very same time the East Germans were seriously disrupting traffic on the access roads to West Berlin. Nothing could better illustrate the dubious state of intra-German relations—which was the subject of Brandt's report—than the simultaneity of these two events. The balance of the

efforts at improving relations between West and East Germany is modest, making it easy for the Bonn opposition to point out that, after 16 months under a new government, intra-German contacts in most areas are worse than they were before.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Brandt and France

The Paris and Bonn governments block détente. This is indeed the clearest thing that emerges from the talks in Paris. The question is to work with more coherence, Pompidou said in his Monday night toast at the Miroir Palace. His guest understood perfectly the meaning of this understatement. It was a call to order: finish with your initiatives toward the socialist countries... The Pompidou-Brandt talks bar the prospect of an increased security for all Europe. They actually result in the conclusion that there must be no negotiation between the GDR and GFR on West Berlin as long as an agreement has not been reached among the four powers.

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

Algerian Oil

Does it not look very much as if the ministers and remarkable technicians of modern Algeria had, against their will, "objectively" placed themselves at the service of the Anglo-American monopolies?... The chain effects of a sharp increase in the cost of fuel in the European nations and in Japan would return to American industrial products the competitive advantage they have lost. Yes, the Algerian leaders are "objectively" in the process of becoming the best agents of the most extremist elements in Washington, because of an awkward, short-term calculation difficult to reconcile with the fundamental principles of their revolution.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 26, 1896

LONDON—The recent crisis seems to have had the effect of substituting for the old formula that England's navy should be equal to those of any two European nations combined the new idea that she should be capable of defending herself against European nations on the sea. "If the time should come when foreign nations should attack this country, Britain would be a match for them," the Chancellor of the Exchequer said.

Fifty Years Ago

January 30, 1921

BOSTON—The invasion of American dances by movements of African origin has been vigorously condemned by Mrs. Augustus Crowbridge. Shimmering and toddling, she said, as well as the well known cheek-to-cheek position, are heathen and should not be copied by ladies. Mrs. Crowbridge also frowned upon low-back dresses, recalling that they left no decent place for a man to rest his hands. She suggested that jazz dancing should be stopped.



'Where To?'

'Painless Revolution' Ideologues

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Change and revolution are generally supposed to be two of the most painful processes in human experience, but most of the talk in Washington now is about painless change and painless revolution.

According to the official rhetoric of the new year, everything is going to get better and nobody is going to get hurt. Under the Vietnamization program, the United States is going to bring the boys back home and South Vietnam is going to be secure. And that's not all.

Under the Nixon Doctrine, the United States is going to reduce its overseas commitments, but even the Pentagon is going to be happy, because the defense budget for 1971-72 is going to go up.

The cities and states are going to get more money, the people are going to get more power, more freedom, more jobs, more health care and a generation of peace, but no more taxes, and eventually no more military conscription.

The theoretical explanation of this remarkably pleasant prospect, of course, is that all this is going to be possible because there is going to be far more wealth to go around. The gross national product is now running at the rate of over a trillion dollars a year, so the government will be able to increase the defense budget, pay more for a volunteer army and have enough left over to bail out the bankrupt cities and states and provide for the economic and social reconstruction of the people.

Something's Wrong

Well, America is still the land of wonders and all this is not quite so contradictory as it sounds, but still, there is something wrong with this alluring picture, and what is wrong is that it leaves out people, and, at best, it minimizes the problems of the rest of the world.

The evidence of recent years, and centuries for that matter, is that the human race does not accommodate itself to these dreams, at least not without quite a lot of pain. The people are multiplying faster than the jobs, even in the United States. The distribution of the people and of the money need to be changed. There are uneven and cruel, and it history tells us anything, it is that we are not immune to the miseries and conflicts of the rest of the world.

Although agricultural production is now going up dramatically, Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, testifies that at least a third to a half of the world's people suffer from hunger or malnutrition. Infant mortality is four times as high in the poor countries as in the rich, and there are over 100 million more illiterates in the world today than there were 20 years ago.

In these same poor or developing countries, approximately 20

percent of the entire male population is unemployed. In short, the gap between the rich and the poor countries is not getting narrower but wider, and while the nations of the world are spending over \$200 billion a year on military arms, the rich industrial countries are not even meeting their goals of providing \$1 billion a year for the poor countries—and this at a time when even the illiterates are beginning to understand that poverty is not inevitable but intolerable.

Focus Is Different
In the face of all this, it is clear that there is still a fundamental difference between thoughtful men about what is the most serious threat to the security of the republic and the order of the world. The administration has come forward with some imaginative ideas on welfare reform, government reform and budget reform, but it is still hard to believe that it has accepted the full scale of the national or world economic and social crisis.

It is talking about "the new American revolution" to come from revenue-sharing and government reorganization, and better management of the resources and environment of the nation, but men like McNamara and Lester Pearson of Canada are talking about the world revolution—indeed about a kind of class war between the rich and poor nations—that is going on right now.

"A planet," said Pearson in his report to the United Nations, "cannot, any more than a country, survive half-slave and half-free, half engaged in misery, half soaring along toward the supposed joys of almost unlimited consumption."

"In that direction," adds McNamara, "the disaster, yet that is our direction today unless we are prepared to change course, and do so in time... There are really no material obstacles to a sane, manageable and progressive response to the world's development needs. The obstacles lie in the minds of men. We have simply not thought long enough and hard enough about the fundamental problems..."

As it happens, McNamara agrees with many of the innovations suggested by President Nixon, but he sees a larger and more dangerous revolution that cannot be removed by military arms—and he clearly believes that dealing with it is essential, costly and even painful.

For several years we have read of a constant rise in the cost of living in the U.S.A. Labor says it must have higher wages because of the rising costs of living, while management justifies the rise in wages because of the rising cost of labor. In my opinion, the only solution is price and wage controls equitably enforced. Price and wage controls were in effect during World War II in the U.S.A. Later, we heard many "cater heavers" say that price and wage controls were stifling "free enterprise."

Since the abolition of the controls

board we have had constant severe and painful inflation, and the future looks darker on the economic scene.

Any adult reader will agree that all of our lawmakers like to keep their nose in the public trough and therefore do not want to invite the wrath of either labor or management by mentioning price and wage controls. In their opinion inflation and controls are dirty words. If enough people with fixed incomes would encourage their congressmen and senators to favor controls, more of them would be convinced that imposing controls is the solution to a serious problem now facing the American people today. Such a campaign will require time, energy and gumption on everyone's part.

I, M. RUTLEDGE, America, Spain.

Letters

Police Strike

The policemen's strike in New York accentuates—if it needed accentuating—the vulnerability of the public to illegal strikes. What a sad commentary on our times, that those who are paid by the public to see that the law is obeyed should themselves break the law.

What has become of the once popular "compulsory arbitration," which was extremely effective in many instances? Disregard of the arbitration decisions resulted in heavy fines, which few organizations can afford. Economic sanctions should be applied more frequently. A blow at the pocketbook is very painful.

HERMINE GILLES.

Inflation Cure

For several years we have read of a constant rise in the cost of living in the U.S.A. Labor says it must have higher wages because of the rising costs of living, while management justifies the rise in wages because of the rising cost of labor. In my opinion, the only solution is price and wage controls equitably enforced. Price and wage controls were in effect during World War II in the U.S.A. Later, we heard many "cater heavers" say that price and wage controls were stifling "free enterprise."

Since the abolition of the controls

board we have had constant severe and painful inflation, and the future looks darker on the economic scene.

Any adult reader will agree that all of our lawmakers like to keep their nose in the public trough and therefore do not want to invite the wrath of either labor or management by mentioning price and wage controls. In their opinion inflation and controls are dirty words. If enough people with fixed incomes would encourage their congressmen and senators to favor controls, more of them would be convinced that imposing controls is the solution to a serious problem now facing the American people today. Such a campaign will require time, energy and gumption on everyone's part.

I, M. RUTLEDGE, America, Spain.

Air Baggage Charges

Let there be by all means be no grumbles against the imposition by the International Air Transport Association of a surcharge on air travel. The IATA, which is the world's largest air carrier association, has a right to set its own rates. The IATA is not a government agency and therefore is not subject to government control. The IATA is a private organization and its rates are a matter of private law.

Let there be by all means be no grumbles against the imposition by the International Air Transport Association of a surcharge on air travel. The IATA, which is the world's largest air carrier association, has a right to set its own rates. The IATA is not a government agency and therefore is not subject to government control. The IATA is a private organization and its rates are a matter of private law.

Housing Headache and Heartache

By Claire Sterling

ROME—The money has been allocated, the building industry is up to it, the enabling law was passed eight years ago. Still, it is still not building more than one room for every eight it urgently needs.

That is for 30 million Italians were angry enough about the housing shortage by the autumn of 1969 to close the country down in a 24-hour general strike on this single issue.

Any industrial society is bound to have a housing problem and Italy, with the world's second highest economic growth rate, has the granddaddy of them all. Not only have six million Italians—a tenth of the population—migrated from countryside to city since the war, but nearly all have converged upon Rome and the great northern industrial centers.

In Milan and Turin, new arrivals now pay up to two-thirds of their wages for a bed, and many are unable to find one—sleep in railroad stations or bus terminals.

In Rome, at least 60,000 camp in shantytowns ringing the capital, without sewers, electricity, running water. The fact that some have turned professional, accepting municipal money to move on and then refusing to budge, does not relieve the prevailing squalor.

Inevitably, the pressures of this vast internal migration have affected an entire generation. Older Italians, protected by a rent freeze since the war, may still pay a nominal rent on their prewar leases. But their offspring, marrying at twice the rate than that at which new houses are being built, either can't find apartments or can't afford them.

In Rome and its swollen suburbs, where huge apartment complexes have been sprouting overnight for a decade, the market is glutted with new apartments, a fifth of which are vacant. Mostly, though, these are luxury flats selling for \$50,000 (and worth perhaps \$15,000)—priced, even for the well-to-do, right out of the market.

Naturally, it is up to the state to build or subsidize low-cost housing and, in principle, it does. But its share of all building investment here, which is supposed to be 35 percent, is actually only 7 percent.

Utilities Problem
This is not so much a question of raising money as of managing to spend it. Year after year, thanks in good part to a payroll tax on workers and employers, the money rolls in, and is regularly allocated. Bureaucratic blockage alone can hold up a project for anywhere from three to five years, and there are more hideous

obstacles before even getting to the one.

Under a law passed in 1962, urban land may be expropriated at agricultural real estate prices—a nasty one in the eye for urban real estate speculators—but may not be built upon until the municipality concerned provides the necessary facilities: light, gas, water, sewers, shops, schools, churches, buses. Since all big Italian cities have monumental deficits (Rome's now having gone above \$1 billion), there has been very little cash around to acquire the land, let alone "urbanize" it.

At this rate, the government's goal of 20 million new rooms in the next ten years is hardly likely to be reached even in 20. There is little chance of making up the difference through strictly private investment, especially since the cost of building a new house has risen 20 percent in the last two years.

Neither is there much chance of a crash program, whereby the state puts up the money for the communities to expropriate and urbanize the areas slated out for expropriation years ago. Every political party in Italy, in or out of the government, relies heavily for its finances on those who happen to own large chunks of such real estate. A solution is not really in sight.

Stennis on the War

Right the First Time

By Anthony Lewis

"I renew my protest. I renew my request that our Air Force mechanics be withdrawn from Indochina. For the good they do, the risk is too great... We are taking steps that lead our men directly into combat..."

—Senator John C. Stennis, March 9, 1964.

LONDON—For many months now, most Americans have thought that the time of difficult decisions was over for us in Indochina. The level of fighting and casualties was falling, the American military effort winding down, the withdrawal irreversibly under way. So we were told.

Cambodia has pricked that illusion. "You can't close the door" on greater American involvement, Senator Stennis said a few days ago. More Communist success in Cambodia might require expanded American military operations there. It was like coming in again on an old scenario. It was 17 years ago, or 7, at Marjaneh.

Sen. Stennis does have the virtue of candor. After the price Lyndon Johnson paid for surreptitious involvement of his country in a war—public resentment that destroyed his authority as President—one would have expected any administration to be wary of deception about our role in Indochina. We know now that, like the Bourbons, the Pentagon learns nothing and forgets nothing.

But the emerging facts about Cambodia—and Laos—should awake the American public to something much more important than the official compulsion to deceive: the hard choices are not finished in Indochina; President Nixon's policy has only obscured and delayed them.

Realism Obscured
Vietnamization has always been a policy with inconsistent objectives, one built on hope more than fact. The aims have been to withdraw from the war and at the same time win it. That hopeful end could be attained only with the cooperation of the other side, and there has never been any realistic ground for expecting them to cooperate.

When officials in Washington were asked six months ago what the President would do if the Communists did not let us withdraw and win at the same time, the answer was an uncertain shrug. Now events suggest the answer, and it is a disturbing one. While pulling ground forces out of Vietnam, Mr. Nixon is intensifying the

American military effort by other means.

Air operations have been stepped up in southern Laos, on the missile sites in North Vietnam at all over Cambodia. Now there are reports of American ground activity in Laos, and the suspicion that it is on the way in Cambodia. It is all explained as protecting a withdrawal, but in fact it is a familiar escalation of destructiveness that has been such a political disaster in the past.

Cambodia is an especially compelling, indeed poignant, appeal for us to help. The people are resisting an external invasion by another race, without any Vietnam's ambivalence of civil war. The government seems genuinely to express popular feeling; it does not have that aroma of cynical corruption that hangs over Saigon.

But alas, it is too late to help. The people are resisting an external invasion by another race, without any Vietnam's ambivalence of civil war. The government seems genuinely to express popular feeling; it does not have that aroma of cynical corruption that hangs over Saigon.

The lesson of Vietnam, the one we must eventually understand, is that American military intervention in the area—among people we know from our history and institutions can only be disastrous. The belief that it will eventually be struck Indochina will reflect ancient relationships as much as contemporary ideology; no matter how much we do, we cannot affect much.

It follows that we must face a painful decision that Vietnamization attempted to avoid. We must accept the necessity for a political settlement in Vietnam, not ourselves that we can impose military one. We may show many progress here or there, in the end only a political result will end the fighting and get us out. Getting out should be the overwhelming objective of American policy, for our sake and that of the Indochinese. John Stennis might consider that young men soon be drafted to fight in Vietnam who were not born when he was against our involvement in it. He was right the first time.

travellers on both international and domestic flights a break at the time of the "weigh-in" and offer a discount of 15, toward the weight of the bag, less the contents, in computing the cost of weight in excess of the present free allowance?

In this respect it is pleasing to record that some airlines do indeed adopt the humane approach, and those that do are well worth patronizing, if only on account of their showing a little consideration, particularly in the case of tourists. Such spontaneous enterprise does not, I feel, go unrewarded in the long run. In the matter of logistics, one wonders whether a few extra kilos would make all that much difference, considering the carrying capacity of the monsters that are operating today. How about it, IATA?

MICHAEL MENSHAN, Karachi.

Alsop Pro and Con

It is sad to note the Pavlovian response Joe Alsop stimulates on the subject of Vietnam. The last time (Jan. 27) small of "the vessel's tooth, the vessel's twist." Two of the three attack the IET for printing Alsop. The third calls him "responsible in the first place for American involvement in Vietnam."

The letters reflect moral indignation. They remember Alsop's message four years ago, yet we've all been reading identical records of outrage over the last ten years.

It comes down to this: Joe Alsop is the last and only widely syndicated American columnist with his "hawk" viewpoint. Two reasons, at least, why the IET shows its strength and integrity in publishing him.

ing Alsop. First, who knows certain what really moves at bottom of the great, raucous American people when they pick American troops being evacuated from Asia in undignified, unparalyzed bleakness. See laughing at Alsop or govern policy-makers is easy. It can't our bitterness. And it can be most destructive form of ease.

Let me remind these ad hominem writers from Monaco, Paris, Madrid, of a sentence in one Robert McNamara's favorite poem ("The Second Coming") by Yeats: "The best lack all conviction while the worst are full of passionate intensity..."

W.S.J.

Brussels.
Compare Joseph Alsop's cold in the Jan. 31 issue with Mike Maclear's series (Jan. 13, 14, 15, on a common topic. I've of wonder: where Mr. Alsop, too in Washington, gets his evidence to formulate such thunderous pronouncements on all and sundry.

Despite his torridous attempts constructing arguments for plausible causes, he sounds a much like a worn-down prospector, whose work does not warrant display on a page otherwise served for journalists.

I've long felt that the least could do to smooth the ruffled fur of your conservative readers would be to present them with some of the conservative view of a man who might in sound arguments, take sound positions and aid the advers system in its bounding pursuit the golden egg. Such a man Alsop is not.

JOHN H. KALIN, Brussels.

كلدا من الأطل

Economic Analysis

Nixon's GNP a Challenge to the Fed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP).—President Nixon's projection that the economy will grow at a rate of 5.5 percent this year—9 percent in 1970—presents the Federal Reserve System with a basic challenge.

Producing such a quick step-up in the money of the gross national product (GNP) could have new inflationary implications. The Fed would have to adopt a much easier monetary policy, over a long period of time, than it has now.

At this is a basic rationale underlying the Fed's new economic "game plan," in addition to huge deficits—this and the new year beginning July 1, is implicit in his message.

The pressure on money was made explicit by a high administration official, who said: "The real juice (for an easy money) is going to come from the Fed's policy."

Economists calculate that to get to the projected GNP of \$1,065 billion in 1971 (or \$15 billion over the forecast of most other versions), the Fed would have to increase the money supply at a rate of 9 or 10 percent, compared to the 5 to 6 1/2 percent of recent months.

Extent of the economic growth blueprint by Mr. Nixon is even greater than the recent increase suggests. To average out to \$1,065 billion during 1971, the fourth-quarter rate would have to be about \$1,110 billion, a 12 percent gain from the GNP rate of \$991 billion in the 1970 fourth quarter.

Size of the Suggested Boom

But it is another way, Mr. Nixon is suggesting the GNP this year will increase by an average of \$30 billion per quarter—the kind of rate that did not even develop during the boom years.

He is sure, the President is counting on an upturn in the post-strike revival of the economy. But in a similar strike-affected year from the end of 1964 to the end of 1965, the GNP gain was only about 10 percent, with the extra stimulus from a capital spending boom and the escalation of Vietnam expenditures.

Way of contrast, capital spending this year is expected to be sluggish, and there is no significant new thrust expected from military aid.

Johnson administration economist said of GNP goals: "They're out of their god-damn minds!"

Administration officials recognize that many die-hard observers are skeptical; but a high official, in return, rejected the notion of a GNP of \$1,045 to \$1,060 billion.

as "a process in which everyone is managing everyone else into saying the same thing."

Despite high unemployment figures (which are expected to go higher), the administration assumes the economy is already poised for a vigorous expansion that will be further enlarged by deficit spending.

A key Nixon policy-maker concedes that the difference between 1971 administration and outside estimates is that "we think monetary policy will be more expansive than they [outsiders] do."

Naturally, the Fed was maintaining a dignified silence. But unofficially, a responsible source there suggested that it was hard to see where the thrust would come from for a GNP higher than \$1,060 billion.

The implication was that Mr. Nixon had "laid out" an extra \$15 or \$20 billion in GNP as a target, in order to reduce unemployment, and was calling on the Fed to make good on the presidential commitment.

The Monetarism of Shultz

Mr. Nixon has increasingly been relying on the potential vigor of an easier money policy, and in fact, the Fed—under chairman Arthur F. Burns—has followed a distinctly more expansive policy for nearly a year.

But the strong conviction that the economy's health may be determined more by money policy than the budget itself stems from the influence of the Office of Management and Budget Director George Shultz, who leans toward the "monetarist" theory of economics.

Mr. Nixon also made the unblinking transition from abhorrence of deficits (in last year's budget message) to embracing red ink within the concept of the "full employment" budget under Mr. Shultz's tenure.

The highly-respected economist persuaded Mr. Nixon that to spend money as if the economy were enjoying full employment is perfectly sound.

Deficits Grew and Growing

Most modern economists—Democrats and Republicans alike—agree. What is new is that Mr. Nixon adopted the philosophy as an operating plan only in July of last year, when it became apparent that his budget forecast for fiscal 1971 was going to be a disaster: The original guess of a \$12 billion surplus, modified early in 1970 to a deficit of \$1.3 billion, was clearly going to turn into a whopping minus ten times that size. The fiscal 1971 score (still subject to revision) now is a deficit of \$18.5 billion.

But what will happen when Congress wakes up to the fact that on the old administrative budget basis, Mr. Nixon's two-year budget deficit totals \$48.5 billion, which will require hiking the debt limit at least \$42 billion by the end of calendar 1972?

Cost of Living In U.S. Rose 5.5% in 1970

Second-Largest Gain In the Past 20 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The rise in U.S. living costs quickened again in December, wiping another fraction of a cent from the value of the dollar, and making 1970 the second worst inflationary year in two decades.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said today that in December the cost of living climbed 0.5 percent, making the total 1970 gain 5.5 percent.

The year's increase was the second largest in 20 years, behind the 6.1 percent gain in 1969.

Today's figures came as somewhat of an anti-climax, because the government's price "deflator," used in calculating the real value of the gross national product, was reported earlier this month to have risen 5.3 percent in the year compared with 4.7 percent in 1969. The deflator is generally considered the best indicator of inflationary pressures, and it showed a 5.7 percent annual rate of increase in the fourth quarter, up from 4.6 percent in the third.

Bureau Comments

Joel Popkin, assistant bureau commissioner, pointed out today, however, that the rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index was 4.9 percent for the last half of 1970, well below the 6 percent recorded in the first half of the year.

He attributed this declining trend to a slower rise in food prices, which for the year were up 2.2 percent, compared with a 7.2 percent jump in 1969.

The report brought the government's consumer price index to 138.5 of the 1967-69 average. This means it took \$13.85 last month to buy typical family needs costing \$10 in 1967-69.

Housing costs were up 0.6 percent for the month and 7.4 percent for the year. Clothing prices rose 0.1 percent and were 3.9 percent above a year earlier.

Transportation costs rose 0.8 percent for the month and 7.2 percent for the year. Medical care rose 0.7 percent in December and 7.4 percent in 1970.

About 107,000 workers, mainly in the aircraft and airline industries, will get cost of living wage increases ranging from 3 to 11 cents an hour based on the December report.

Post-Strike Output Surge Easing at GM

DETROIT, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—General Motors Corp.'s effort to recover auto output lost during a ten-week strike last autumn is tapering off, well ahead of the expectations of industry insiders.

GM is already paring overtime work out of its assembly plant schedules and has set its output target for next month at a relatively modest level, above last year's pace but not as large as the February totals of some recent years, it was learned.

Several months of speeded production, with liberal use of overtime work, had been expected once GM resumed operations as dealers' inventories had dwindled to a minimum during the strike.

But this week GM checked sharply the overtime scheduled from the level of prior weeks. Sources indicated normal workweeks are likely to continue during February, suggesting the biggest part of GM's catch-up drive is past.

GM has scheduled about 130,000 new auto assemblies for its U.S. plants next month, sources said, up 4.8 percent from the year-earlier output but less than the total built in February of both 1965 and 1966. Originally, some sources had expected GM production of 500,000 autos next month in keeping with a record pace charted for the first quarter.

'70 Profits Off at McDonnell Douglas

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—McDonnell Douglas, the troubled U.S. aerospace firm, reported today that fourth-quarter profits soared 54 percent, cutting the earnings decline for the year to 21 percent.

But the cheerful look of the fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

The fourth-quarter report was somewhat dampened by the note that in the 1969 period earnings had been depressed to the tune of \$14.4 billion by "unusual" losses at the firm's Conductor subsidiary.

Atlantic Richfield Earnings Down

Revenue in the final quarter dropped 37 percent from the 1969 period, taking the full year's revenue slippage to 31 percent.

McDonnell Douglas said its "Max" backlog of orders on Dec. 31 stood at \$3.21 billion, up 24 percent from \$2.59 billion a year ago. Of the latest total, 65 per-

cent is commercial and 35 percent government business. That excludes government orders not yet funded and commercial orders subject to contingencies.

Total backlog was approximately \$5.86 billion, down from \$6.18 billion of which 43 percent is commercial and 57 percent government business.

McDonnell Douglas

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	451.1	718.3
Profits (millions)...	24.38	18.15
Per Share	0.88	0.58

Fourth Quarter

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	2,088.3	3,023.8
Profits (millions)...	92.57	117.65
Per Share	3.25	4.08

Atlantic Richfield

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	66.6	57.0
Profits (millions)...	9.43	8.24
Per Share	0.50	0.52

So Line RE

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	255.3	223.4
Profits (millions)...	34.94	34.61
Per Share	1.97	2.32

Trans Union

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	50.2	50.2
Profits (millions)...	4.93	4.48
Per Share	0.54	0.48

Todd Shipyards

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	111.88	111.88
Profits (millions)...	1.04	0.70
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Comprehensive figures unavailable as nine-month earnings not reported until recent New York Stock Exchange listing.

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Granite City Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	198.4	184.3
Profits (millions)...	3.99	1.97
Per Share	0.76	0.39

McLouth Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	204.7	220.8
Profits (millions)...	15.86	2.38
Per Share	4.49	0.65

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Granite City Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	198.4	184.3
Profits (millions)...	3.99	1.97
Per Share	0.76	0.39

McLouth Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	204.7	220.8
Profits (millions)...	15.86	2.38
Per Share	4.49	0.65

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Granite City Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	198.4	184.3
Profits (millions)...	3.99	1.97
Per Share	0.76	0.39

McLouth Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	204.7	220.8
Profits (millions)...	15.86	2.38
Per Share	4.49	0.65

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Granite City Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	198.4	184.3
Profits (millions)...	3.99	1.97
Per Share	0.76	0.39

McLouth Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	204.7	220.8
Profits (millions)...	15.86	2.38
Per Share	4.49	0.65

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Granite City Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	198.4	184.3
Profits (millions)...	3.99	1.97
Per Share	0.76	0.39

McLouth Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	204.7	220.8
Profits (millions)...	15.86	2.38
Per Share	4.49	0.65

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Granite City Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	198.4	184.3
Profits (millions)...	3.99	1.97
Per Share	0.76	0.39

McLouth Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	204.7	220.8
Profits (millions)...	15.86	2.38
Per Share	4.49	0.65

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Granite City Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	198.4	184.3
Profits (millions)...	3.99	1.97
Per Share	0.76	0.39

McLouth Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	204.7	220.8
Profits (millions)...	15.86	2.38
Per Share	4.49	0.65

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Granite City Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	198.4	184.3
Profits (millions)...	3.99	1.97
Per Share	0.76	0.39

McLouth Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	204.7	220.8
Profits (millions)...	15.86	2.38
Per Share	4.49	0.65

Armsco Steel

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	383.8	388.7
Profits (millions)...	8.59	28.39
Per Share	0.22	0.91

Stock Prices, Volume Rise Again in N.Y.

Trading for the Week Shatters All Records

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The massive advance on the New York Stock Exchange that extended today as volume for the week rose to a record 100 million shares.

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

— 1970-71 — Stocks and						— 1970-71 — Stocks and						— 1970-71 — Stocks and					
High	Low	Div.	%			High	Low	Div.	%			High	Low	Div.	%		
100%	First	High	Low	Last	CYR	100%	First	High	Low	Last	CYR	100%	First	High	Low	Last	

[illegible]

100-443887-100

SECRET

Fund	Lat
Fund	Bah. 10
Fund	10

P. D.
 Ltd.
 and.

SPIN
SPIN
SPIN

fund
v.
ganv

and
Fid
z.

Bid Bid Bid Bid

DMC
DMC
DMC

1. Ed. 64
2. Ed. 64

ST
\$10
85

SP106
\$12
\$22

FD	314
FD	314
EX..	339
	315

Not available
LF - Lutz

Mass. Funds.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

5. $\frac{1}{2}$ in

A detailed line drawing of the ship 'H.M.S. Gipsy' in profile, showing its hull, superstructure, and masts. The ship is a long, slender vessel with a single mainmast and a smaller mast at the stern. The hull is marked with the letters 'H.M.S.' and the name 'Gipsy' is written on the side. The drawing is a black and white line art illustration.

International Shipping Fund S.A.

We shall send you detailed information. Write to: ISF International Shipping Fund
29, Ferdinandstraße, 2 Hamburg 1, West Germany

NAME _____

CITY _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

PEANUTS

WELL, IT'S TIME FOR LIGHTS OUT. I WILL WRITE MORE LATER. SINKERS! WOODSTOCK!

P.S. WHEN YOU SEE THAT ROUND-HEADED KID, GIVE HIM A PAT ON THE HEAD FOR ME.

PAT!

WHAT WAS THAT ALL ABOUT?

B.C.

AM I TOO LATE TO PLACE A PERSONAL AD?

SORRY, LADY, WE JUST PUT THE LAST EDITION TO BED.

WELL, WAKE IT UP!

L.I.L. ABNER

YOU'LL HAVE NOTHIN'!

YOU'LL HAVE PO'K CHOPS, LAMB CHOPS, GOAT CHOPS—

EXACTLY!! MILLIONAIRES DON'T COOK! SUPPER FOR PAUPERS!!

OH, GENERAL, COULD I HAVE THE AFTERNOON OFF? I DON'T HAVE THE AFTERNOON OFF! I'M SO TIRED.

WHY NOT, YOU POOR, HARD-WORKING THING?

IRA, HOW COME EVERYONE ELSE MANAGED TO MAKE IT THROUGH THE BLIZZARD, BUT YOU GOT HOPELESSLY SNOWBOUND A SCANT 15 FEET FROM THE VERY DOOR OF THE SCHOOL??

IT'S MY GREAT SENSE OF THE DRAMATIC, MR. GRIMMIS, —AND BY THE WAY, I COULDN'T HAVE PUT IT BETTER MYSELF.

VERY STRANGE! WHY IS ROBERT SNOW, SENIOR, THE HOTEL TYCOON, GETTING TROUBLE SHOOTERS OUT HERE ON A MYSTERY ASSIGNMENT?

GLAD YOU COULD COME, SARKYER. I SUPPOSE MY REFUSING TO EXPLAIN MY TROUBLE TO YOUR WASHINGTON OFFICE IS A LITTLE IRREGULAR.

OH, NO.

WE UNDERSTAND YOUR RELUCTANCE TO DISCUSS PERSONAL PROBLEMS OVER THE TELEPHONE, SR.

THEN I'LL GET RIGHT TO THE POINT. IT'S ABOUT A GIRL.

BUZ SAWYER

WHAT'S WITH THAT?

IT'S NEARLY AN ARREST!

WHAT'S THAT?

HE'S GETTING STIFF IN THE JOINTS.

FILL OUT A PORK BEG AND HAVE HIM RESTED IN ALL THE TUBES.

WIZARD OF ID

I THINK YOU SHOULD STAY IN THE HOSPITAL FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OBSERVATION!

WHY? I'M PERFECTLY ALL RIGHT PHYSICALLY!

RIGHT NOW I'D BETTER TALK WITH THE POLICE!

WHY DON'T YOU WAIT UNTIL YOUR ATTORNEY GETS HERE?

NO, I DON'T THINK SO, DR. MORGAN. IF I'M EVER GOING TO BE HELPED, I'D BETTER START NOW IN BEING HONEST. I WAS DRIVING MY CAR AND I WAS DRUNK—AND A WOMAN DIED BECAUSE OF ME!

REX MORGAN M.D.

YOU COVEREDS LOOK LIKE YOU GOT A BUNCH OF LOGS.

A MODICUM OF LOGS FROM AN ADJACENT PLOT.

SONGS

THEY'RE BUILT TO LAST FOREVER—MADE OF GRADE A OAK.

LIT HARD ON THE PRAY—OTHERWISE, NOT BAD.

OAKS WHARF BLUE PVA SHOCKS!

POGO

YOU WISH THE NECKLACE REMOVED FROM THE DISPLAY BOARD, MR. Z?

QUITE. I WOULD LIKE TO FEEL ITS EXACT WEIGHT.

YES, YES, VERY GOOD. HEAVY ENOUGH TO BE RICH BUT NOT A BURDEN ON A FAIR THROAT.

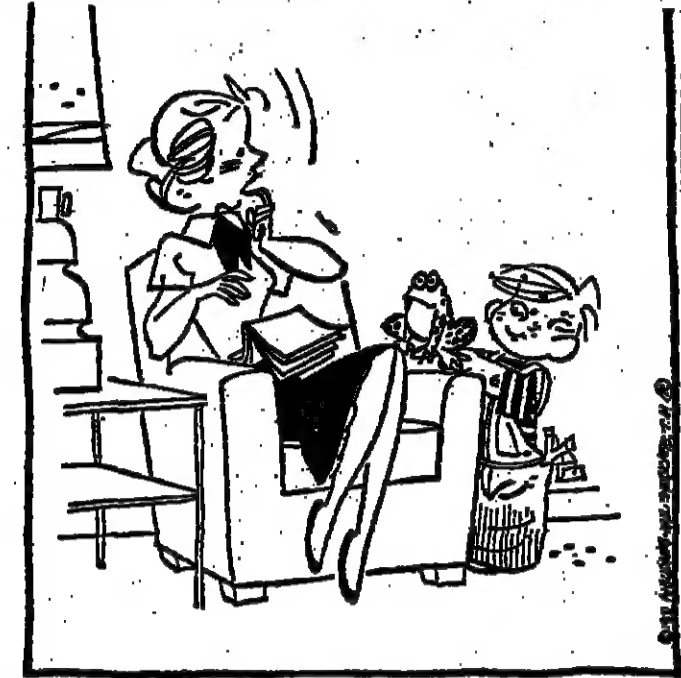
AND NOW A BETTER LOOK AT THE STONES BY DAYLIGHT.

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOATE

ORFOL

RORTER

BOYTAN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWERS here

George keeps telling me what a terrible boss you are!

THIS WILL MAKE YOU SICK UNLESS YOU SWALLOW IT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble HIKER UNITY IMPROVE BUTTER

Answers: What a wife might do after she butters up her husband—PUT THE BUTTER ON HIM

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

SOLVING MATERIAL—By Martha DeWitt

ACROSS

1 Traffic light

2 Live

3 Computer

4 By-product

5 Sight from Apollo craft

6 On the horizon at dinner

7 Havel or house

8 Boy

9 Thinks within a sliver's throw

10 Lucky girl

11 City on Danube

12 Against

13 Meters

14 Dip again

15 Banker, for one

16 Part of "Zov's" car

17 Kind of party

18 —van Delt

19 Head holder

20 Whisk men

21 Throat

22 Entertainments

23 Surgical instrument

24 Asian name

25 Yields

26 Rock's associate

27 Gossip

28 Glove-compartment item

29 Spices

30 Ben

31 Swift river

32 Bell or other

33 Class of mollusks

34 Vandalism

35 Way to cook

36 Tough meat

37 More composed

38 Entertains

39 Name of wine

40 Alaskan

41 Asian guest

42 Band

43 Type of TV tube

44 TV cook

45 West Asian

46 Card game

47 Harlequin

48 Transatlantic

49 Transitory

50 Mike's look-alike

51 American's last word

52 Penetration

53 Small boys

54 Parrow

55 On "Zov's" drink

56 Air outfit

57 Back blind

58 Easy day

59 Acetate

60 Ignored

61 Western place

62 Lacking sunlight

63 Claves

64 Medieval tale

65 Collard's family

66 Measure

67 Parian parent

68 Yields

69 Tough customer

70 Fishing boat

71 Ship area

72 Metropolis

73 Thrush

74 Amusements

75 Vandalism

76 Vandalism

77 Old town in Asia Minor

78 Peers

79 Indian's outfit

80 Fence out

81 German profit

82 Schedule

83 Ship area

84 Chicago name

DOWN

1 Debate

2 Girl's nickname

3 Cucumber

4 Leap slight

5 Give back

6 Treaty

7 Kind of ship

8 Sealant ovals

9 Weather

10 One who wants

11 Red, white and black

12 Mile creature

13 German profit

14 Say more

15 Regard in a way

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. JAMNITE

2. OCHER

3. EBB

4. BIRD

5. JAMNITE

6. OCHER

7. EBB

8. BIRD

9. JAMNITE

10. OCHER

11. EBB

12. BIRD

13. JAMNITE

14. OCHER

15. EBB

16. BIRD

17. JAMNITE

18. OCHER

19. EBB

20. BIRD

21. JAMNITE

22. OCHER

23. EBB

24. BIRD

25. JAMNITE

26. OCHER

27. EBB

28. BIRD

29. JAMNITE

30. OCHER

31. EBB

32. BIRD

33. JAMNITE

34. OCHER

35. EBB

36. BIRD

37. JAMNITE

38. OCHER

39. EBB

40. BIRD

41. JAMNITE

42. OCHER

43. EBB

44. BIRD

45. JAMNITE

46. OCHER

47. EBB

48. BIRD

49. JAMNITE

50. OCHER

51. EBB

52. BIRD

53. JAMNITE

54. OCHER

55. EBB

56. BIRD

57. JAMNITE

58. OCHER

59. EBB

60. BIRD

61. JAMNITE

62. OCHER

63. EBB

64. BIRD

65. JAMNITE

66. OCHER

67. EBB

68. BIRD

69. JAMNITE

70. OCHER

71. EBB

72. BIRD

73. JAMNITE

74. OCHER

75. EBB

76. BIRD

77. JAMNITE

78. OCHER

79. EBB

80. BIRD

81. JAMNITE

82. OCHER

83. EBB

84. BIRD

85. JAMNITE

86. OCHER

87. EBB

88. BIRD

89. JAMNITE

90. OCHER

91. EBB

92. BIRD

93. JAMNITE

94. OCHER

95. EBB

96. BIRD

97. JAMNITE

98. OCHER

99. EBB

100. BIRD

BOOKS

SELECTED ESSAYS OF DELMORE SCHWARTZ
Edited by Donald A. Dike and David H. Zucker. University of Chicago. 500 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IN these essays, Delmore Schwartz (1913-1966) sums up his time, and the poet as critic in that time, with a completeness and finality that no subsequent history will supersede. The man he writes about, the substance of his work, the art they used, the values they cherished, make up the topography that defines the literary landscape of the three decades that ended in 1966. The date can be pinpointed so securely because it was in an essay published in that year, "The Present State of Poetry," that he misread the portents for the future and the age moved away from him. To Schwartz, the poets who made up the San Francisco group, rough hewn and rather shaggy, appeared to be no more than another Bohemian with its own eccentricities of dress, language and life style. The San Francisco Howlers, he called them, and characterized their rebellion as imaginary. Like so many other writers, critics and poets, born just before or during World War I, he was locked in his time. This is not meant to diminish his moment, to establish the moment and milieu of his writings.

His poets were Eliot and Yeats, Pound and Stevens, Tate, Ransom and Auden. The prose writers were Pound and Mann and Glend; the critics Eliot and Blackmur and Wilson. These names are more than a listing; they are a boundary to an age. Eliot was (with Yeats) the prime poet, "the Waste Land" the prime poem, for it expressed the essence of his time: the alienation of the artist from society. The poet was alienated not only in terms of money, audience, economic support and opportunity, but also in a larger, more spiritual sense. The ruling class of industrial and finance capital does not need the artist, he wrote in an essay on Yeats. The artist stood aloof, divorced, like Mann's "Foolish Heart," from the great bulk of his fellowmen. Communication was absent, sympathy missing, understanding lacking. The expectation of writers like Eliot, Pound and Hemingway was more than logical; it was almost necessary.

Some of this attitude, all of it perhaps, was romantic illusion. For although he yearned for great audiences, he had a strong domestic and classical side. He was no admirer of the poets who did go out into the world: Carl Sandburg and Vachel Lindsay and Edgar Lee Masters, whom he referred to as "Trumpeters." He remarked of the poems of John Crowe Ransom that they remained important in the one "indubitable" way they can remain important: they have been read again and again by other poets and by those who want to write poetry. But if this is the only "indubitable" way, then why should the poet complain of being alienated if he does not have a wide audience? The fact is that Schwartz's standards were not those that would appeal to any

time to mass readers, and his desire for broad readership could only have been wishful wish fulfillment.

He admired the formalist poets, the careful makers, those who worked within the tradition as they reformed it, those in fact who were fit subjects for the New Critics. The high finish of Stevens, the classic tone and stolid irony of Ransom, the marble hardness of Yeats's last poems; the allusive density of Pound and above all the cosmopolitan mind of Eliot, the complete poet of alienation, made up the qualities he admired. It was characteristic of Schwartz that he considered "Four Quartets" one of Eliot's lesser poems. The note of religious hopefulness was not for him a working option.

But having declared himself for these poets and writers, he was in a quandary. For as Lionel Trilling and others have pointed out, it was the men he admired the most who, in the years between the wars, expressed the most liberal doctrine—so much so that they were liberal. But sensing perhaps that this was not firm ground, he took the next step, and denied that their ideas and their substance lessened the quality of their work. He praised "formal perfection as against the insight that perfection embodied." The insight he said could be inferior to the writing. He argued, for example, that it was not necessary to share Yeats's theories to enjoy the poetry. It took a certain amount of adroitness to slip around the objections in this way. But it was a maneuver that reflected Schwartz's constant and high regard for the literary life—so much so that he was in terms of all that was decent and good in human existence. He could compartmentalize his mind to enjoy the art while remaining unaffected by the substance. He even applauded the amount of reviewing and criticism in newspapers and periodicals on the ground that it enriched the literary culture of our time.

The essays are written with a clarity that is an indication of his own tidy thinking and the respect he felt for his readers. He wrote like a man who had thought every idea through before putting one word on paper. And the essays are notable for the lofty distinkers with which he approached every problem. No one would ever know that he was a practicing poet. He never appears in these essays in his own person, except perhaps for a wry comment on himself. He applied himself to the matter at hand; he did not use the essays to pay back personal scores. Literature was so sacred to him that it would have been degrading to let it be pulled by small and petty speech. The muse was a true goddess. Every one of these pieces testifies to his allegiance.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Alpine Sweeps Top 3

Andersson Captures Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Ove Andersson of Sweden and British co-driver David Stone led from start to finish to win one of the toughest Monte Carlo Rallyes in memory today. The French Alpine Renault team swept the first three places.

After 2,400 miles of driving across the snowbound roads of Europe, the pair finished just 40 seconds ahead of their French teammates, Jean-Luc Thierier and Marcel Callegari.

Driving conditions proved so difficult that only 22 of the 224 starters survived to finish. Blizzards across the French Alps forced almost 80 percent of the crews to withdraw on the second stage of the seven-day event.

"It's the biggest victory of my life," said the 32-year-old Swede as he arrived exhausted after the final night's drive in the mountains behind Monte Carlo.

Third-Place Tie

Two cars tied for third place. European rally champion Jean-Claude Andruet and Guy Vial of France, in a third Alpine Renault, tied with Bjorn Waldegard, victor in 1969 and 1970, and Hans Thorsen of Sweden in a Porsche 914. They had the identical time of 6 hours 34.45 minutes when all 17 special speed tests were tabulated.

Hannalore Werner of West Germany won the ladies' prize in a BMW 2002-TT, co-driven by Ada Denker-Andersson. Ireland's Rosemary Smith and Alice Watson were the only other girls crew to finish.

It was Alpine's first victory in the Monte Carlo Rally and gave them nine points toward the European rally manufacturers' prize. Porsche gets four, Datsun two and Lancia one point.

Easton Aalonen of Finland and British co-driver Paul Easter brought the Japanese works Datsun into fifth place after some fast driving over the snow in last night's final speed tests.

Another Anglo-Finnish partnership, Simo Lampinen and John Daynes, brought the sole surviving Italian works Lancia into sixth spot.

Just over a minute separated the first four cars as they set out from here last night to go through the seven speed tests that would decide the outcome.

Andersson and Stone started with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

the final round. Andersson and Stone finished with 31 seconds advantage, but after the first test, Thierier closed to within eight seconds. Andersson piled on the speed in the next six tests, clocking the fastest time in

The Prix D'Amérique

Favored Une de Mai (top) with Jean-René Gougeon in the sulky, and highly regarded Vanina B. Jean Rindud driving, prepare for the first jewel of the French triple crown of trotting, Sunday's 700,000 franc (\$120,720) Prix d'Amérique at Vincennes Race Course near Paris.

Thirteen remain eligible for the race, over 2,600 meters behind an autostart, including Toscan, Une de Mai's entrant and last year's victor in the event, Tidalum.

Pelo and Tony M.

At the start of this season, the blond-haired Daetwyler had been rated eighth in the downhill by the Fédération Internationale de Ski. "But it is only now that I am finding my form," he said.

Starting first in the well-packed snowy course didn't hurt his form, either.

Today was the first time this week that it did not snow in the morning and thus the course was hard and fast for the first men over it.

"Yesterday, when I heard I was going to be No. 1, I did not like it. Today," he said after he won, "I liked it." The No. 1 starting position also permitted him to spend plenty of time with his wife and 3-year-old child, who were a ski jacket with baseball insignias—Twins, Braves and Dodgers—on it.

Twins, Braves and Dodgers—on it, and permitted Daetwyler to go to the top of the world's top skiers.

The Swiss placed five skiers in the top ten—Kurt Hugler tied for ninth with Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore.—but the powerful French squad only had one among the leaders, while the Austrians had Schuster and Karl Corda, who was sixth.

Lafferty, probably the best U.S. downhill skier, started 21st and by the time the course was pretty well chopped up, so he did well to finish in 2:13.71.

Such understatements are the deeper of press agents trying to sell this interesting tournament, and are blamed by them for tennis's curious refusal to pitch headlong, after golf and skiing, into the pool of gold. Why, they ask, can't Laver go on local television the week leading up to a match and

say, "I'm going to stuff my first serve in his ear; if he's lucky there'll be enough of him left to carry off the court." But, no, the players always say their opponents are fine fellows, that victory was a fortunate occurrence, that the lineasm's will that lost the match was, well, life.

Such understatements, of course, are not at all modest; rather they carry the off-hand arrogance of a Brooks Brothers advertisement for a rather attractive odd jacket that shouldn't embarrass you too much while at leisure. Tennis crowds, for all their earnest grooming, are cowed by this attitude, and have only recently been beginning to act as though they are at sporting events. Last night, during the Laver-Ashe match at the Garden, the crowd whistled at several questionable decisions, and began to enjoy the whistling, a genuine form of booing, and continued it with the guilty bravado of the newly liberated trying out an obscenity in public.

The mild noise did not bother either Laver or Ashe, who have played in European countries where fans express disapproval by throwing objects down on the court. Ashe, who had lost to

Laver exactly a week before at the Garden, was sharp and sometimes brilliant, mixing up his serves like a good pitcher, hitting fine, crisp shots and concentrating with a burning intensity that turned his willowy body into a snapping whip.

But on this night Ashe's high game only succeeded in extending Laver to something close to his own top form—a swift, explosive, efficient yet graceful moving picture of tennis played almost perfectly. There is no surface emotion to Laver, and the other men who channel their passion into their skill, Oscar Robertson, Henry Aaron, he does not always look at though he is sweating as hard as he should. One of the most heart-pitching moments in the sport is the fall of a lob, two men scrambling desperately, one into position to smash the dropping ball, one into position to receive the smash. Laver never scrambles. He follows his nose in a turn, racket cocked, and when he hits the ball right, there is nothing to do but admire it.

The match was played on a carpet of acrylic fiber called Sportface, which Ashe described last week as "soft and slow, like walking on a cloud" and with "big, fuzzy, heavy balls you have to hit in front." This slows down the game, and adds shots to each point, a distinct advantage to the spectator whose neck has ached for years from those serve-bang-slam games on fast indoor surfaces and on grass and concrete.

Another Plane

Even slowed, a match between Ashe and Laver is more of a spectacle than a lesson for recreational tennis. Their game is on another plane, and last week, when Ashe lost in straight sets, but twice by the not-quite-sudden death of a backhand, he could complain that his timing was off and his footwork clumsy from a lay-off. He got back into the tournament by beating Ken Rosewall, and took a slot announced for Pancho Gonzales. His timing was on and his footwork precise, and late in the match when he slipped to slug with Laver, the man who they say "beats you with his wrist and forearm, and his pride," Ashe slipped onto the top of the net fallen in.

"No, I'm not satisfied at my improvement," said Ashe afterward. At this stage you're not satisfied unless you win. And now I'm out of the tournament."

And Laver is still in the tournament, scheduled next to meet Roger Taylor in Los Angeles, next Wednesday, a probable eighth \$10,000 prize, another station on the track to the final match in mid-March. Laver said, after winning 77,000 off in celebration, but became a trifle testy, although not enough to satisfy the press agents, when someone suggested all this winning might make him tired at his age.

"I'm in my prime. You're trying to make me an old man, put me in a box," he snapped. "Pretty expensive box I can make."

France Favored

Over Ireland in 5-Nations Rugby

DUBLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Ireland's Five Nations Rugby Union team is expected to pressure full-back Pierre Villeneuve in a bid to beat France in a match here tomorrow.

The Irish see Villeneuve as the main threat of the French team. He scored ten points in France's opening-game victory against Scotland at Paris two weeks ago. Ireland has defeated France just once in the past 11 years.

The French have heavy favorites but Ireland hopes three newcomers—Sean Lynch and Denis Hickey in the pack and speedy Eddie Grant on the left wing—will bolster the squad.

It's Ireland's opening game in the tournament. France is 1-0, a 13-8 victory over Scotland.

At the start of this season, the blond-haired Daetwyler had been rated eighth in the downhill by the Fédération Internationale de Ski. "But it is only now that I am finding my form," he said.

Starting first in the well-packed snowy course didn't hurt his form, either.

Today was the first time this week that it did not snow in the morning and thus the course was hard and fast for the first men over it.

"Yesterday, when I heard I was going to be No. 1, I did not like it. Today," he said after he won, "I liked it." The No. 1 starting position also permitted him to spend plenty of time with his wife and 3-year-old child, who were a ski jacket with baseball insignias—Twins, Braves and Dodgers—on it.

Twins, Braves and Dodgers—on it, and permitted Daetwyler to go to the top of the world's top skiers.

The Swiss placed five skiers in the top ten—Kurt Hugler tied for ninth with Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore.—but the powerful French squad only had one among the leaders, while the Austrians had Schuster and Karl Corda, who was sixth.

Lafferty, probably the best U.S. downhill skier, started 21st and by the time the course was pretty well chopped up, so he did well to finish in 2:13.71.

Such understatements are the deeper of press agents trying to sell this interesting tournament, and are blamed by them for tennis's curious refusal to pitch headlong, after golf and skiing, into the pool of gold. Why, they ask, can't Laver go on local television the week leading up to a match and

say, "I'm going to stuff my first serve in his ear; if he's lucky there'll be enough of him left to carry off the court." But, no, the players always say their opponents are fine fellows, that victory was a fortunate occurrence, that the lineasm's will that lost the match was, well, life.

Such understatements, of course, are not at all modest; rather they carry the off-hand arrogance of a Brooks Brothers advertisement for a rather attractive odd jacket that shouldn't embarrass you too much while at leisure. Tennis crowds, for all their earnest grooming, are cowed by this attitude, and have only recently been beginning to act as though they are at sporting events. Last night, during the Laver-Ashe match at the Garden, the crowd whistled at several questionable decisions, and began to enjoy the whistling, a genuine form of booing, and continued it with the guilty bravado of the newly liberated trying out an obscenity in public.

The mild noise did not bother either Laver or Ashe, who have played in European countries where fans express disapproval by throwing objects down on the court. Ashe, who had lost to

D. Daetwyler Leads Swiss 1-2-4 Men's Downhill Finish

By Bernard Kirsch
UPI Sports Editor

DAETWYLER, France, Jan. 29.—Jean-Daniel Daetwyler helped run today could have been the start of a weekend for Karl Schranz, Henri Duvillard, two of the top downhill skiers.

35-year-old Swiss, first down a course at Megeve, traveled 387 meters (more than two of the race in two minutes and 58 seconds) and 68 other skiers did not come close to that time. Victory was the first for a skier in a World Cup race

since 1969, when he won at Val Gardena, Italy. In cup standings, he now has 29 points, 25 of them coming today. Bernard Orcel of France was second in 2:12.1. Swiss skiers Walter Tresch and Bernhard Russert were third and fourth, respectively, and Karl Schranz, the World Cup defender, finished fifth.

Today was Schranz's first competition since he injured his left foot in training two weeks ago. He missed last week at Hahnenkamm, Austria, but said if he were to miss this weekend—he won last year's downhill here—he would have no chance to catch the cup leaders.

But he must do better than fifth the next two days if he is to improve his chances.

Seventh Place

Fifth position was worth eight points to the 32-year-old Austrian, who now has 51 and is in seventh place. Jean-Noel Augert, who had yet to score a point in the downhill, kept up his consistency in that event and stayed at 102 points.

Starting first in the well-packed snowy course didn't hurt his form, either.

Today was the first time this week that it did not snow in the morning and thus the course was hard and fast for the first men over it.

"Yesterday, when I heard I was going to be No. 1, I did not like it. Today," he said after he won, "I liked it." The No. 1 starting position also permitted him to spend plenty of time with his wife and 3-year-old child, who were a ski jacket with baseball insignias—Twins, Braves and Dodgers—on it.

Twins, Braves and Dodgers—on it, and permitted Daetwyler to go to the top of the world's top skiers.

The Swiss placed five skiers in the top ten—Kurt Hugler tied for ninth with Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore.—but the powerful French squad only had one among the leaders, while the Austrians had Schuster and Karl Corda, who was sixth.

Lafferty, probably the best U.S. downhill skier, started 21st and by the time the course was pretty well chopped up, so he did well to finish in 2:13.71.

Such understatements are the deeper of press agents trying to sell this interesting tournament, and are blamed by them for tennis's curious refusal to pitch headlong, after golf and skiing, into the pool of gold. Why, they ask, can't Laver go on local television the week leading up to a match and

say, "I'm going to stuff my first serve in his ear; if he's lucky there'll be enough of him left to carry off the court." But, no, the players always say their opponents are fine fellows, that victory was a fortunate occurrence, that the lineasm's will that lost the match was, well, life.

Such understatements, of course, are not at all modest; rather they carry the off-hand arrogance of a Brooks Brothers advertisement for a rather attractive odd jacket that shouldn't embarrass you too much while at leisure. Tennis crowds, for all their earnest grooming, are cowed by this attitude, and have only recently been beginning to act as though they are at sporting events. Last night, during the Laver-Ashe match at the Garden, the crowd whistled at several questionable decisions, and began to enjoy the whistling, a genuine form of booing, and continued it with the guilty bravado of the newly liberated trying out an obscenity in public.

The mild noise did not bother either Laver or Ashe, who have played in European countries where fans express disapproval by throwing objects down on the court. Ashe, who had lost to

Laver exactly a week before at the Garden, was sharp and sometimes brilliant, mixing up his serves like a good pitcher, hitting fine, crisp shots and concentrating with a burning intensity that turned his willowy body into a snapping whip.

But on this night Ashe's high game only succeeded in extending Laver to something close to his own top form—a swift, explosive, efficient yet graceful moving picture of tennis played almost perfectly. There is no surface emotion to Laver, and the other men who channel their passion into their skill, Oscar Robertson, Henry Aaron, he does not always look at though he is sweating as hard as he should. One of the most heart-pitching moments in the sport is the fall of a lob, two men scrambling desperately, one into position to smash the dropping ball, one into position to receive the smash. Laver never scrambles. He follows his nose in a turn, racket cocked, and when he hits the ball right, there is nothing to do but admire it.

The match was played on a carpet of acrylic fiber called Sportface, which Ashe described last week as "soft and slow, like walking on a cloud" and with "big, fuzzy, heavy balls you have to hit in front." This slows down the game, and adds shots to each point, a distinct advantage to the spectator whose neck has ached for years from those serve-bang-slam games on fast indoor surfaces and on grass and concrete.

Another Plane

Even slowed, a match between Ashe and Laver is more of a spectacle than a lesson for recreational tennis. Their game is on another plane, and last week, when Ashe lost in straight sets, but twice by the not-quite-sudden death of a backhand, he could complain that his timing was off and his footwork clumsy from a lay-off. He got back into the tournament by beating Ken Rosewall, and took a slot announced for Pancho Gonzales. His timing was on and his footwork precise, and late in the match when he slipped to slug with Laver, the man who they say "beats you with his wrist and forearm, and his pride," Ashe slipped onto the top of the net fallen in.

"No, I'm not satisfied at my improvement," said Ashe afterward. At this stage you're not satisfied unless you win. And now I'm out of the tournament."

And Laver is still in the tournament, scheduled next to meet Roger Taylor in Los Angeles, next Wednesday, a probable eighth \$10,000 prize, another station on the track to the final match in mid-March. Laver said, after winning 77,000 off in celebration, but became a trifle testy, although not enough to satisfy the press agents, when someone suggested all this winning might make him tired at his age.

"I'm in my prime. You're trying to make me an old man, put me in a box," he snapped. "Pretty expensive box I can make."

France Favored

Over Ireland in 5-Nations Rugby

DUBLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Ireland's Five Nations Rugby Union team is expected to pressure full-back Pierre Villeneuve in a bid to beat France in a match here tomorrow.

The Irish see Villeneuve as the main threat of the French team. He scored ten points in France's opening-game victory against Scotland at Paris two weeks ago. Ireland has defeated France just once in the past 11 years.

The French have heavy favorites but Ireland hopes three newcomers—Sean Lynch and Denis Hickey in the pack and speedy Eddie Grant on the left wing—will bolster the squad.

It's Ireland's opening game in the tournament. France is 1-0, a 13-8 victory over Scotland.

At the start of this season, the blond-haired Daetwyler had been rated eighth in the downhill by the Fédération Internationale de Ski. "But it is only now that I am finding my form," he said.

Starting first in the well-packed snowy course didn't hurt his form, either.

Today was the first time this week that it did not snow in the morning and thus the course was hard and fast for the first men over it.

"Yesterday, when I heard I was going to be No. 1, I did not like it. Today," he said after he won, "I liked it." The No. 1 starting position also permitted him to spend plenty of time with his wife and 3-year-old child, who were a ski jacket with baseball insignias—Twins, Braves and Dodgers—on it.

Twins, Braves and Dodgers—on it, and permitted Daetwyler to go to the top of the world's top skiers.

The Swiss placed five skiers in the top ten—Kurt Hugler tied for ninth with Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore.—but the powerful French squad only had one among the leaders, while the Austrians had Schuster and Karl Corda, who was sixth.

Lafferty, probably the best U.S. downhill skier, started 21st and by the time the course was pretty well chopped up, so he did well to finish in 2:13.71.

Such understatements are the deeper of press agents trying to sell this interesting tournament, and are blamed by them for tennis's curious refusal to pitch headlong, after golf and skiing, into the pool of gold. Why, they ask, can't Laver go on local television the week leading up to a match and

say, "I'm going to stuff my first serve in his ear; if he's lucky there'll be enough of him left to carry off the court." But, no, the players always say their opponents are fine fellows, that victory was a fortunate occurrence, that the lineasm's will that lost the match was, well, life.

Such understatements, of course, are not at all modest; rather they carry the off-hand arrogance of a Brooks Brothers advertisement for a rather attractive odd jacket that shouldn't embarrass you too much while at leisure. Tennis crowds, for all their earnest grooming, are cowed by this attitude, and have only recently been beginning to act as though they are at sporting events. Last night, during the Laver-Ashe match at the Garden, the crowd whistled at several questionable decisions, and began to enjoy the whistling, a genuine form of booing, and continued it with the guilty bravado of the newly liberated trying out an obscenity in public.

The mild noise did not bother either Laver or Ashe, who have played in European countries where fans express disapproval by throwing objects down on the court. Ashe, who had lost to

Miss Proell of Austria Gains World Cup 2d on Slalom Score

NT-GERVAIS, Jan. 29.—Marie Proell had a million smiles today.

After she finished the 2nd heat of the World Cup slalom race, she was near the finish line and the competitors slide home, every time the announcer said a time slower than her of 1:19.0 seconds, she jumped up and down, she was laughing and giggled like a school girl.

Proell is 18. She is also one of the world's finest women skiers, she proved by winning the slalom in Fra-Loup yesterday.

Miss Proell, who works in her skiing hours as a salesgirl,

finished second in a cup downhill. The two races left her nine points behind World Cup leader Michele Jacot of France.

Miss Jacot finished fourth today and she now has 132 points to the Austrian's 123.

Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Va., was second and Rudi Mittermaier of West Germany was

